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HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13TH, 1916. 三拜禮 號三十月二拾年五國民華中

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18-8

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8.00 " " 10.00 " " 10 " "
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1.15 " " 2.15 " " 10 " "
2.15 " " 3.00 " " 15 " "
3.00 " " 3.10 " " 10 " "
3.10 " " 3.20 " " 10 " "
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11.30 " " 12.00 noon " " 15 " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 " " 15 " "
5.00 " " 6.00 " " 10 " "
6.00 " " 7.00 " " 15 " "
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Yamato	1.00 p.m.	Changchun	5.00 p.m.	Changchun	1.00 p.m.	Yamato	5.00 p.m.
Changchun	7.00 p.m.	Dairen	11.00 p.m.	Dairen	7.00 p.m.	Changchun	11.00 p.m.

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WEDNESDAY, 13TH DECEMBER, 1916.
8.00 a.m. "HONAM." 8.00 a.m. "FATSHAN."
10.00 p.m. "FATSHAN." 5.00 p.m. "KINSHAN."
THURSDAY, 14TH DECEMBER, 1916.
8.00 a.m. "KINSHAN." 8.00 a.m. "HONAM."
10.00 p.m. "HONAM." 5.00 p.m. "FATSHAN."

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BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE

CANTON NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, December 11th.

OPIUM CONFERENCE.

The Civil Governor has received a letter from Peking stating that a conference will be held at the capital about two weeks hence for the purpose of discussing the prohibition of opium smoking. The province is called upon to send a representative, and Civil Governor Chu, regarding it as a matter of great importance, has decided to select a well-known prohibitionist. It is said that his choice has fallen on Mr. Chu Kan, who will leave for Peking in a couple of days.

CANTON BANK NOTES.

Owing to the discontinuance of the China Bank in Canton, local bank notes have fallen to a very low value. The local officials have recently decided that the exchange service of the bank must be resumed on the 1st of January next. The bank's funds are chiefly obtained from foreign loans and Government properties.

FIRE IN HONAM.

A fire broke out at Honam the day before yesterday and raged from 1 a.m. to 11 a.m., causing the destruction of about one hundred buildings, few of which were insured. The origin of the fire is not yet known.

ARRIVAL OF KWANGSI'S GOVERNOR.

The Military Governor, Luk Wing-ting, received a telegram stating that Chan Ping-kwan, Military Governor of Kwangsi, would pay this city a visit on the 8th inst. in order to settle some political affairs with General Luk. Immediately upon receipt of this telegram, General Luk has sent the gunboat *Lee Man* to welcome the visitor and afford him protection.

ARRESTED FOR SMUGGLING OPIUM.

General Lung Chai-kwong took with him about one hundred cases of opium when he left this city. He instructed his subordinates to retail the drug in the inland places when he left the Tiger Island for Kingchow. The local officials have received authoritative instructions to pay particular attention to this matter. It is reported that Lam Cheong, commander of the gunboat *Kung Mo*, was arrested for smuggling opium in the Heungshan district, the drug being found under the deck of his ship. The case will be tried at the military yamen.

GENERAL LUNG AND COMMANDER LUK.

Commander Luk Lan-ching has been instructed by the Central Government to proceed immediately to Kingchow in order to assume the position of Defence Commissioner. He has, therefore, sent five hundred of his soldiers to Kingchow to arrange for his arrival. Unexpectedly, his yamen has been occupied by General Lung Chai-kwong's soldiers, who are insisting upon remaining there. The local Governors have received a report on the matter and will take definite steps to deal with it.

FLYING COLLEGE.

The establishment of an Aeroplane Flying College in Canton has long been suggested by the local officials, and it was decided to appoint Captain Tom Gunn to take charge of the institution. Owing to the injury he sustained some time ago, the project could not be proceeded with. General Luk, regarding the provision of an air service as highly important to the military forces of the country, has allocated a sum of four hundred thousand dollars from the revenue to the College, which will be opened as soon as Capt. Tom Gunn is perfectly recovered.

WAR CHARITIES.

The sum of £50,000,000 was subscribed to War Charity funds during the first two years of the war, including donations from the Dominions and Colonies. The total includes £20,000,000 for the relief of distress and the re-establishment of men returning to civil life, £5,000,000 for sick and wounded, £5,000,000 for comforts, and £10,000,000 for assistance to Allies. On November 1st, the Prince of Wales' National Fund totalled £5,000,000, of which three-fifths have been spent, chiefly in meeting the soldiers' allowances of the War Office has delayed payment. The Comforts Fund includes £1,500,000 spent by the Y.M.C.A., the Church Army and Salvation Army for the entertainment of fighting men in training camps and abroad. The sum of £3,000,000 was collected for Belgian relief. Half of this sum has been spent by the Neutral Commission in Belgium and £3,000,000 has been spent in feeding, clothing, and lodging Belgian refugees in Britain.

THE CONSORTIUM AND THE A NEW GERMAN WARSHIP.

AMERICAN LOAN.

According to reliable information, (says the *Peking Daily News*), the Ministry of Finance on the 30th ult. made the following reply to the repeated protest of the Quadruple Group against the conclusion of the American Industrial Loan:

"We beg to acknowledge receipt of the interpellations of the Quadruple Group. The Reorganization Loan Contract of 1913 was signed between the Chinese Government and the Quintuple Group; but we cannot regard present Quadruple Group, which has excluded German Banks from the original Consortium, as the same Quintuple Group. Therefore the preference of the administrative loan has lost its effect. Consequently China is free to contract a loan from any member of the Consortium or from any other party. We desire to point out that as stipulated in its agreement, the recent American Loan was concluded on the understanding that the proceeds thereof should be employed for the specie payment and reserve of the Bank of China, and other industrial purposes. Therefore there is no ground for a protest."

Being not satisfied with the above reply, the Quadruple Group on the 2nd inst. addressed the following to the Chinese Government:—"The Quadruple Group is similar in nature to the Quintuple Group. The exclusion of German Banks was required by war circumstances, and it does not mean any permanent change to the Consortium. The exclusion of German Banks, which expressed its sympathy in the matter, and commenced to negotiate an administrative loan of \$100,000,000 on the basis laid down in former Loan Agreements. This Consortium was engaged in making various preparations, when it was surprised to learn that the Chinese Government, which made a definite promise before, has now offered excuses with an object to break its word. This Consortium still recognizes that the American Loan is a political one, and our reasons have been already set forth in the previous communications."

JAPANESE AID FOR SINO-AMERICAN TRADE.

TO HELP CHINA IN THE UNITED STATES.

According to the *Japan Times*, the Japanese Foreign Office intends to appoint a few diplomatic officials well versed in Chinese affairs as members of the Japanese Embassy in Washington. This is interpreted as signifying that the government intends to furnish reliable information respecting China and things Chinese to American officials and the public in view of the increasing interest in China shown by Americans, especially American capitalists and traders.

The measure will serve as a means for promoting close relations and harmonious co-operation between American and Japanese businessmen in the economic development of China. A despatch from New York early last month reported that Japanese merchants have been unusually active in America recently; just as they have been active in Russia and other countries, where the opportunity for trade expansion presents itself. It is now evident that the Japanese is not only alert to sell his goods in America, but that some of his advertising experts see the opportunity to help Americans spread their goods in Japan and China.

THE MUNITION CRISIS IN FRANCE.

It is vaguely known that France had her munitions crisis just as we had. M. Robert Pinot, who is secretary of the Committee of French Ironmasters, in a lecture before the School of Political Science, lifts the curtain partially and allows us to see what the problem was for France. On the 17th September, 1914, General Joffre told M. Millerand, the Minister of War, that the army had practically exhausted its reserves of shells for the 75s. The daily production at that time was 13,500. General Joffre demanded that it should be immediately increased to 100,000. French industry was utterly disorganized. On the day of mobilisation all the metal workers of military age, all the engineers, all the heads of establishments left their work to join the colours. The works were left with terribly depleted staffs, and were completely thrown out of gear by the loss of their heads; so much so that in certain districts far from the war zone the factories could not be kept going and the furnaces were blown out. Even the arsenals lost much of their staffs and had to reduce output. Then came the invasion and the occupation of the industrial regions of the north and east. A German authority in January, 1915, estimated that the invasion had paralysed the defence of France. The output of the iron mines was reduced by 80 per cent., and the production of steel by 80 per cent. To make matters even worse, only the armament works had the special hydraulic presses for making the 75 shells. How France solved her problem is perhaps less interesting than another inquiry. It is fairly plain that the French General Staff made a grave error when it mobilised the munition workers and when it made provision for only a small reserve of shells. The root of this mistake lay in its whole conception of the war of the future. Orthodox military thought in France held that the war would be short. It would be decided by a big battle, or perhaps a few big battles, in which on the French side (and presumably on the German side also) only the army with the colours and the youngest reserves would take part. That is the thesis which Jaurès attacked in his "New Army." Events have fully justified his criticisms and his forecasts. Even in this world of experts there is still room for the man of genius.—*Ex-Impos.*

BIG GUNS IN THE LATEST VESSELS.

[BY "THE TIMES" NAVAL CORRESPONDENT.]

The announcement from Copenhagen that the Germans have recently launched a battle-cruiser and named her the *Hagen* raises several questions of interest. It is the first announcement of the launch of a new German capital ship since it was reported in the *German Wireless* of August 1st, 1915, that the *Hindenburg* had taken the water at Wilhelmshaven. As the news comes from Copenhagen from Kiel, it may be assumed that it is at the latter place that the new ship is building, and the circumstance points to her being one of the ships of the 1914 programme, both of which, it was understood, were to be built there.

Accurate information concerning German naval construction is, of course, difficult to obtain, but, although there can be no doubt that their building facilities are being used to the utmost extent, there has been nothing to show, up to the summer of 1916, that regards the heavier types of ships there had been any departure from the programmes authorized by the Navy Law. The suggestion in the controversy regarding Grand Admiral von Tirpitz's administration is that he concentrated the energies of the yards upon the construction of small craft, and particularly submarines. It was not, indeed, until after the failure of the first under-water blockade that attention was redirected to the provision of large warships.

There is still more uncertainty about the identity of the German ships which were present at the Battle of Jutland, but the *Hindenburg* was certainly there, and was badly damaged. Shortly after the battle, also, Vice-Admirals Scheer and Hipper received the freedom of Wilhelmshaven on board the flagship *Wilhelm II.*, which was repairing in that yard. She must have been one of the battleships laid down at the same time as the *Hindenburg*. The third ship in the programme for 1913 was the battleship "T," building at the Howaldt yard, Kiel, and due to be completed at the same time as the *Wilhelm II.* and the *Hindenburg*. It is possible that she also was present at the Battle of Jutland, and she may have been one of the vessels of the Dreadnought class referred to by Sir John Jellicoe as having been seen to sink.

SUPER DREADNOUGHTS.

The ships of the 1914 programme were the battleship *Ernst-Kaiser Friedrich III.* and the battle-cruiser *Ernst-Victoria Luise*, and these vessels were due to be launched this year. If they have not been advanced any more than those of the 1913 programme they would be about now taking the water. It may fairly be assumed that the vessel mentioned in the telegram from Copenhagen is one of them. The fact, however, that she is named the *Hagen* is hardly in keeping with her classification as a battle-cruiser. All the German ships of that type, from the *Blücher* onwards, have borne the names of military leaders, and it has been the battleships which have received the names of States of the German Empire. The may be, of course, that in honour of the visit of the King of Bavaria (Bavaria) to the German Fleet after the Battle of Jutland the new ship has been so called; or, again, it may be to celebrate the "successes" of Prince Rupprecht on the Summe.

With the construction of the *Wilhelm II.* a new type battleship, heavier than the *König*, and carrying eight 15in. guns instead of 10 12in., was begun. These vessels are super-Dreadnoughts, and as regards gun-power are a reply to our *Queen Elizabeths*. The battle-cruiser of the same year was only designed to carry 15in. guns, and although it was assumed that she might have been given heavier weapons, there were no reported indications of this in the Battle of Jutland, in which, as Mr. Churchill said, the enemy sprang no surprises. Germany thus has only two 15in. gun ships of which we have knowledge in the water at present, apart from the *Hagen*. Whether she is a battle-cruiser or a battleship, the last-named will be a welcome addition to the German Fleet after its recent losses. It is uncertain whether even yet the repairs to such battle-cruisers as were left them after the engagement have been completed. Although, too, the *Kaiser* and the *König* are reported to be once more in the effective list, if our submarines have a little more good fortune it is evident, from the Admiralty *communiqué* issued yesterday, that other battleships will soon need replacement. The numerous reports of increases in the construction of mercantile tonnage in Germany show, however, that there is no apparent lack of men and materials in the shipyards.

NEW TAXATION IN ITALY.

Decrees issued on November 8th provide for the raising of existing and the assessing of new taxes in order to meet the payment of the interest on the War Loans. The principal innovations are the following:

Men called to the Colours but occupied on work at home are liable to a tax on their salaries varying from 1 to 3 per cent.

Perfumery soap is taxed at the rate of 10 per cent.

Existing taxes on business stamp dues and motor-car and cycle licences are raised considerably.

The tax on war profits is doubled. The land and income taxes are raised. An additional lease tax of 5 per cent. is assessed in respect of flats.

A monopoly of playing cards is established. Inland telegraph rates are raised by 40 per cent. for the first 12 words. It is expected that a revenue of about £8,000,000 a year will be raised by these imposts.—*Times*.

NEW "BARALONG" CASE.

A GERMAN CHARGE OF BRUTALITY.

CRUSHING BRITISH REPLY.

The Secretary of the Admiralty made the following announcement last month:—"The German Press are trying to make capital out of what they describe as a second *Baralong* case. One object may be conjectured to be the incitement of American opinion against Great Britain; another, the provision of arguments in favour of an 'unrestrained' submarine campaign."

The facts are perfectly simple. On the morning of September 24th, 1915, in the western channel the *U-1* was engaged in sinking a British merchant steamer. While she was so engaged, a converted merchant vessel, commissioned as one of H.M. auxiliary ships, approached the submarine and the sinking vessel. Her character was not at once recognized, and in order that the submarine might not submerge before she was within range, she hoisted neutral colours—a perfectly legitimate *ruse de guerre*. When within range she hoisted the White Ensign, as all British ships of war are required to do, fired on and sank the submarine. The immediate pre-occupation of her commander was to rescue the crew of the British vessel sunk by the submarine, who had been compelled to take to their boats 50 miles from the nearest port. When this had been done, H.M. ship closed one of the boats of the sunken steamer which had broken drift, into which two survivors of the submarine's crew had climbed. These were rescued in the same way as, but after, their victims.

The use of a neutral flag in order to approach within range of an enemy is a recognized practice of naval war, and has been repeatedly adopted by the Germans themselves in this war; the *Mocva*, for instance, secured most of her victims by this method.

It is difficult to believe that anybody except a German would base on these facts an accusation of "brutality" on the ground that it was the English and not the German survivors who were saved first by a matter of a few minutes. The whole allegation affords a very fine example of the typical German mentality. It is the first obligation of the non-German to save German life; no reciprocal obligation rests on the German. Any surprise or *ruse de guerre* by the Germans is legitimate; all become illegitimate when practised against Germans.

The statement that the Admiralty had ever issued orders that survivors of German submarines need not be rescued is an absolute lie, and was explicitly denied in the Note of His Majesty's Government on the *Baralong* case, dated February 24th, 1916.

"The *Baralong* case was the subject of several communications between the German Government and the British Foreign Office. The Germans accused the commander and crew of the *Baralong* of the murder of the crew of a German submarine on August 19th, 1915, at the time the submarine was sinking the British steamer *Nienan*. Sir Edward Grey rejected the evidence on which this charge was based and offered to submit the *Baralong* case, with the sinking of the *Arabic* and the *Ruel*, and the firing on the crew of a stranded British submarine, to an impartial tribunal. The German Government rejected the offer, stating that as the British Government had refused recognition, they found themselves obliged to take in hand the punishment of the alleged crime, and to apply the retaliatory measures, which the circumstances of the case demanded.—*Times*.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

COMMEMORATION.

Inspectors Un Hwa Fan and Wong Kwong Tin are commended by the Captain Superintendent of Police for intelligence displayed in a recent forged Kwangsi Banknote case.

Recruit Troopers—632 Macdonald and 751 Gardiner are passed for Patrol duty.

P.C. 803 Samy is transferred to this unit from No. 2 Platoon.

Next week's police school. Monday, Dec. 18th.—Class I. (Chief Inspector Kory).

Tuesday, Dec. 19th.—Class II. (Inspector Gordon).

Thursday, Dec. 21st.—Class III. (Inspector Gerrard).

Friday, Dec. 22nd.—Class IV. (Inspector P. O'Sullivan).

ATHLETIC SPORTS, JANUARY 1st, 1917. Entries, which close on Thursday, Dec. 21st, should be addressed to Inspector C. Alves, c/o Orderly Room Sergeant. All ranks are expected to keep this date open, and give their support to the meeting. The Prizes are exhibited at Headquarters Club.

APPOINTMENT. Trooper 630 Arnold has undertaken the duties of D.S.P.'s Secretary during the absence on leave of P.C. Haskell. (Sgd.) P. C. JENKIN.

Hongkong, 12th December, 1916.

WANTED A RISE.

A Jewish youth asked his employer, also a Jew, for a rise in wages. "I don't know whether you have earned one," was the reply. "How many hours a day do you work?" "Eight," said the youth. The descendant of Abraham then made the following calculations:—"There are 366 days in this year, it being leap year," he said. "You work eight hours, or one-third of a day, which comes to 122 days a year. You don't work Sundays, which reduces the number of actual working days to 70, and being a Jew you don't work Saturdays, which brings it down to 18 days. There are four Bank Holidays, which reduces it to 14; and—confound you!—you have just had a fortnight's holiday, so you don't work at all!"

NEW NATIONAL GOVERNMENT THE MEN WHO WILL SUPPORT MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

Below will be found a brief sketch of each of the members of the new Government, which will afford an insight into their respective qualifications for the positions to which they have been appointed.

The Rt. Hon. D. LLOYD GEORGE, the new Prime Minister, is popularly known as the Wizard from Wales. He became Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1908, after making a great reputation at the Board of Trade, and, up to the time of accepting the Premiership, had been Munitions Minister since 1915. He was the leader of Wales in the revolt against the Education Act, and is credited with being a strategist of great courage and an orator. His Budget of 1909 roused a great political storm on account of its far-reaching proposals. He introduced the National Insurance Bill in 1911, and added greatly to his reputation by the measures he took in finance in war time. Much is expected of him.

Lord CURZON was Viceroy of India from 1893 to 1905, when difficulties over the new military scheme in India led to his resigning. His Viceroyalty was a period of strenuous activity and departmental reform. He entered Parliament in 1880 and was Under Secretary for India and then Foreign Affairs, and made a reputation in the Commons. In October, 1908, he was appointed Lord Rector of Glasgow, beating Mr. Lloyd George by 12 votes. He became Lord Privy Seal in the Coalition Government formed in May, 1915, and, quite recently, was appointed Air Lord.

Mr. ARTHUR HENDERSON has been President of the Board of Education since 1915. He commenced life as a moulder at Newcastle. He became Chief Whip of the Labour Party in 1914, and, on the outbreak of war, was elected Chairman of the Labour Party, and co-operated on the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee. He joined the Coalition Government in May, being the first Labour member to receive Cabinet rank.

Viscount MILNER is ex-Governor of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony. For three years he was Financial Secretary in Egypt and was also appointed Governor of the Cape, and was chief representative of Great Britain both before and during the South African War. He established the British system of administration in the new South African Colonies after the war and greatly promoted their development. He organised a "Covenant" for signature against Home Rule in March, 1914, and in June, 1915, was appointed Chairman of a Committee on Food Supply in War Time.

Mr. BONAR LAW has been Colonial Secretary since May, 1915. Before taking up politics he was a very successful Glasgow iron merchant. When in the Commons he established himself by a single speech. He was Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, 1902-05. He was a great advocate of Tariff Reform, and succeeded Mr. Balfour as leader of the Unionist Party in 1911, and was an energetic leader, notably on the Home Rule question. Since the war began he has co-operated magnanimously with the Government, and, a week ago, was offered, and refused, the Premiership.

Sir ROBERT FINLAY, the Lord Chancellor, was Solicitor-General from 1895 to 1900, and Attorney-General from 1900 to 1905. He was a conspicuous figure in the Whittaker Wright action in 1903. Mr. GEORGE CAVE, K.C., the new Home Secretary, is Recorder of Guildford, and is recognised as a rising power in the Unionist Party. He made a deep impression in the Commons by his speeches on licensing and the Budget. In March, 1914, he was appointed Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales.

Mr. BALFOUR, the Foreign Secretary, is a well-known figure in politics. Since May, 1915, he has been First Lord of the Admiralty, and was Prime Minister of England in the last Unionist Government, succeeding the late Lord Salisbury in 1902. He is a finished scholar. On the formation in May, 1915, of a Coalition Government he joined the Cabinet as First Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. WARREN LANE, Colonial Secretary, has been President of the Local Government Board since May, 1915. He is a former Chief Secretary for Ireland and President of the Board of Agriculture. He joined the Coalition Government in

May, 1915, and introduced the National Register Bill, which soon became law.

Lord DRAKE, Secretary for War, is called "England's best Recruiter" owing to his successful group system of recruiting. He was Postmaster-General from 1903 to 1905, and a Lord of the Treasury and Financial Secretary to the War Office, 1900-3.

Mr. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary for India, has been in that position since May, 1915, was Postmaster-General, 1902-3, and Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1903-5. He was a chivalrous co-operator with Mr. Lloyd George in war finance.

Lord RHONDA, President of the Board of Trade, was formerly Mr. D. A. Thomas, M.P. He represented a Welsh constituency, and is a big Welsh coal owner.

Mr. JOHN HODGE, Minister of Labour, is Secretary of the British Steel Smelters' Mill, Iron, and Tinplate Workers' Association. He is a Labour member, and formed the Society above named. He has been President of many Labour organisations. Has been very active in the formation of Conciliation Boards for the prevention of trade disputes.

Sir ALBERT STANLEY, President of the Board of Trade, is managing director of the Underground Electric Railway Co., and the London General Omnibus Co. He was educated in U.S.A. He is not an M.P.

Sir EDWARD CARSON, First Lord of the Admiralty, will be vividly remembered in connection with his Home Rule escapades. A former Solicitor-General and Attorney-General. He entered the Coalition Government as Attorney-General in May, 1915, but resigned in October.

Dr. C. ADDISON, Minister of Munitions, was the first to hold the office of Parliamentary Secretary of Munitions Department. He has had a distinguished medical career.

Lord ROBERT CEILL, Minister of Blockade, was Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs when appointed, being in the Coalition Government.

Sir JOSEPH MACLAY, Food Controller, is a recognised authority on cargo shipping.

Mr. R. E. PROTHERO, President of the Board of Agriculture, is agent-in-chief to the Duke of Bedford. His speeches on Agriculture and the food problem have attracted much attention. He is M.P. for Oxford University.

Professor FISHER, President of the Board of Education, is Vice-Chancellor of Sheffield University, and is recognised as a great educationist.

Sir ALFRED MOND, Commissioner of Works, is managing director of Brunner, Mond & Co., and Chairman of Mond Nickel Co.

Sir FREDERICK CAWLEY, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, is Chairman of the Heston Mill Bleaching Co., Middle-ton, and a landowner in Herefordshire and Cheshire.

Mr. PERCY ILLINGWORTH, Postmaster-General, has been Chief Liberal Whip since 1912 and was a Junior Lord of the Treasury, 1910-12.

Mr. GRONAR BARNES, Minister of Pensions, was at one time General Secretary to the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. He has devoted his time mostly to the promotion of Old Age Pensions, and, since war began, to securing pensions and better allowances to soldiers and sailors.

Mr. F. E. SMITH, Attorney-General, had a large practice as a barrister, and is the author of several works on international law. He undertook the task of administering the Press Censorship in the present war, and later went to the front as a Major. Was made Solicitor-General in 1915.

Mr. GORDON STEWART, K.C., Solicitor-General, after a few years of literary work in London, was called to the Bar in 1902, and joined the Northern Circuit. The Rt. Hon. ROBERT MURDO, K.C., Secretary for Scotland, has been Counsel to Inland Revenue and Advocate-Deputy in Succession since 1913.

Mr. J. A. CLYDE, K.C., Lord Advocate, was Solicitor-General for Scotland from 1905 to 1906, and has been Dean of the Faculty of Advocates since 1915.

Mr. T. B. MORISON, K.C., Solicitor-General for Scotland, has held this office since 1913. He has had a successful career at the Scottish and English Bars.

Lord WIMBORNE, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was from 1910 to 1912, Paymaster-General. He was made Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1915. On the outbreak of the rebellion he resigned office, but was reinstated.

Mr. DUKE, K.C., Chief Secretary for Ireland, was formerly a journalist in the West of England. He became a barrister and won many successes, especially in jury cases. He was Chairman of the Royal Commission on the Defence of the Realm Losses in 1915.

Mr. IGNATIUS O'BRIEN, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, held this office since 1913, prior to which he was Solicitor-General and Attorney-General.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

THE APPOINTMENT OF AN INSPECTOR.

A meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board was held yesterday. Mr. D. W. Trautman presided, and those also present were the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, and Messrs. F. B. L. Bowley, P. W. Goldring, and Chan Kai Ming, with Dr. Woodman (Medical Officer of Health), and Mr. W. Bowen-Rowlands (Secretary).

APPOINTMENT OF SANITARY INSPECTOR. There was a minute by the President recommending the appointment of Mr. J. J. Simmons to be Second Class Sanitary Inspector.

Dr. OZORIO minuted—Why are these posts not competed for in examination? Mr. BOWLEY minuted—This recommendation should be accompanied by information as to the qualifications of the candidate.

Mr. GOLDRING minuted—I cannot see the necessity for an examination. I imagine the President of the Sanitary Department has satisfied himself as to qualifications.

Mr. CHAN KAI MING minuted—How many applications are there for this vacancy, and what are the qualifications of the various candidates?

The PRESIDENT remarked that Mr. Simmons was the only candidate, and he satisfied the conditions laid down for employment on the permanent staff of the department. Mr. Simmons had no special qualifications, except a knowledge of Chinese. He was a young man, and appeared to him (the President) to be a likely recruit. He might add, with reference to examinations, that he did not think they could obtain trained sanitarians at the salary offered.

Mr. BOWLEY—Has he had any experience?

The PRESIDENT—No one, with the exception of the two senior officers, have had any experience. The whole of the Sanitary staff has been trained while on the staff.

Mr. BOWLEY emphasised that he thought such appointments and recommendations should be submitted to the Board. They ought to know something more about the candidate. They ought to be fully informed as to the antecedents, and have full information about the person applying for the post.

Mr. GOLDRING wondered how many members of that Board could pass an examination, or would be properly qualified to deal with sanitary matters if their qualifications were considered. He was sure he would not be able to pass any test.

The DIRECTOR of Public Works said that as far as his experience went it seemed that at the present time it was not a question of picking or choosing a man; it was a question of taking the man they could get. He could not see how, at the present time, they could think of imposing any conditions with regard to the passing of examinations or anything of that kind. They might consider themselves fortunate in getting a man who was able to perform the duties at all.

The appointment was unanimously approved on the proposition of the PRESIDENT, seconded by Mr. GOLDRING.

LIMEKILNS NUISANCE.

Mr. BOWLEY, pursuant to notice, asked the following question:—"What steps, if any, are being taken by the Government to abate the nuisance caused by the limekilns opposite the Public Dispensary at Samsui-poi?"

The PRESIDENT, in reply, said—Every effort is being made to clear off the limekilns. An exchange of land has been made, and they have agreed to have the buildings removed early next year.

ILLUMINANTS IN MARKETS.

The SECRETARY submitted correspondence relative to illuminants in markets. The PRESIDENT minuted—I do not think that anything but electric light should be permitted in any market. It is the only clean and safe illuminant.

Owing to the heavy booking and continued demand for seats, an extra performance of "Kismet" will be given on Saturday, 23rd December. The booking for this performance opens at Moutrie's at 9 a.m. on Tuesday, 12th December.

All evening performances will commence promptly at 9 p.m., and special trains will be run from the Peak at 8.30 p.m. and 8.40 p.m. The public are requested to be in their seats in good time.

Special trains for the Peak and special ferries for Kowloon will run 15 minutes after each evening performance. The matinee on Wednesday, 20th December, will commence at 4.30 p.m.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

THEFT OF A WINDOW SCREEN.

A Chinese appeared before Mr. C. D. Melbourne charged with stealing a brass wire window screen, the property of Messrs. Moxon & Taylor, share-brokers.

It appears that early yesterday morning the screen was cut out of its frame by the prisoner, and that this was the third time a screen had been removed in a similar manner this year. After his arrest it was discovered that the prisoner was a banished who had returned to the Colony before the expiry of his term of banishment. He was sentenced to one month's hard labour for the theft and to twelve months' hard labour and four hours' stocks for premature return from banishment, the sentences to run concurrently.

THEFT FROM TELEPHONE COMPANY.

A case of theft from the China and Japan Telephone Company came before Mr. Melbourne yesterday when a Chinese, who had been an employee of the Company for several years, was charged with stealing five porous cells.

It appeared that the prisoner had been sent with some cells to replace old ones at the Taikoo Dock, and failed to return the old ones, as it was his duty to do. He was arrested some time later with the cells in his possession. The prisoner's explanation was that he left the old cells at Taikoo for a week because they were "spares," and he was on the way back with them when arrested.

Mr. Duncan Tolan, of the Telephone Company, said the defendant had no right to leave the cells at the dock, but should have returned them the same day. Sentence of fourteen days' hard labour was passed.

GIVING FALSE INFORMATION.

Two charges of supplying false information when obtaining export permits were heard by Mr. Melbourne. The defendant, a Chinese leather merchant, pleaded guilty.

Mr. J. S. Gardner, solicitor, who appeared for the defence, said his client had no intention of supplying false information. It was the custom to export leather in rolls and only an estimated weight was given to the export authorities. The leather was not properly weighed. In the one case here the discrepancy between the weight given in and the actual weight was 30 piculs and in the other 31 piculs.

Mr. Lloyd, Superintendent of Imports and Exports, said it was very important that the authorities should know the exact weight of the leather leaving the Colony; and whether it was going.

Mr. Melbourne imposed a fine of \$25 for each offence.

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood yesterday, two Chinese quarrymen were charged with conducting blasting operations in a manner dangerous to the public.

Mr. WITCHELL, of the King Edward Hotel, stated that on the 8th instant he was walking along the road at Quarry Bay, near the Tsai Tai Mui Police Station, when he suddenly heard two loud explosions coming from a quarry situated behind the village. Immediately following the explosions two large pieces of stone came hurtling through the air and landed on the tramway line in the Quarry Bay Road. One of the pieces of stone bounced from the road over the sea-wall into the sea.

Mr. Wood—At what distance from the road did this blasting take place?

Mr. WITCHELL—I should say I was about 150 yards from the blasting.

Mr. Wood, remarking that it was a very dangerous thing to blast rock on to the public road, imposed a fine of \$100 in each case.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

VOLUNTEERS & RESERVES.

The following will be the teams in the above match, the second of the rubber of three to be played this season. The game will be played on the Kowloon ground on Saturday, starting punctually at 2.15 p.m.:

VOLUNTEERS.—M. M. Maas (Capt.), J. V. Bragg, R. A. Brand, K. Brayshaw, B. D. Evans, F. W. Hamilton, R. Kennedy, G. E. Marley, E. J. R. Mitchell, H. E. Muriel and F. A. Redmond.

RESERVES.—R. E. Hancock (Capt.), C. Beswick, R. E. O. Bird, A. O. Brown, S. E. Green, H. Hancock, P. T. Lamble, H. A. Nisbet, T. E. Pearce, Hon. Mr. C. Severn and H. H. Taylor.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

A meeting of the Referees' Board was held in Victoria Barracks last night to consider the complaint from the Navy with regard to the refereeing of the Navy v. R.G.A. match in the U.S. League on November 25th.

The board upheld the protest and decided that the referee, after awarding a free kick to the Navy, was in error in altering his decision and awarding a penalty to the other side.

The Islamics have withdrawn from the 2nd Division of the Hongkong League. This will mean a considerable alteration to the league table.

There are no second division matches to-day.

INTIMATIONS

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RELIABLE QUALITIES—MODERATE PRICES.

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TABLE DELICACIES

CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS.

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[21]

A.V.C. FINEST OLD LIQUEUR BRANDY.

GUARANTEED 30 YEARS OLD.

V. D. CLARETS. V. D. SAUTERNES. V. D. BURGUNDIES.

Stocked by HONGKONG HOTEL.

Obtainable at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. & B. MACKAY'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR WHISKY.

PRICE \$24.00 PER CASE DUTY PAID.

Has a fine mild flavour and a refreshing clean taste.

Obtainable at all Local Stores.

and at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

[1204-3]



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is absolutely all wool and unshrinkable, it is made by one of the oldest makers of Underwear in the United Kingdom. Comfort being assured.

WE STOCK IT IN ALL WEIGHTS.

KNITTED WAISTCOATS AND SWEATERS
GOLF HOSE, SOCKS, Etc.

1077

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

2 NEW HOUSES now Building in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation on 1st February, 1917. For rent and other particulars apply to—

H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1 Des Vaux Road.
[1451]

KOBE CLUB.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of RESIDENT SECRETARY. Such applications, stating salary required, should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary. References necessary.
[1452]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

BOGEY COMPETITION.

A CUP has kindly been presented for a BOGEY COMPETITION at FANLING on December 23rd, 24th and 25th. Entrance Fee \$2.00 each Round. Players may take out as many cards as they like during the three days. Proceeds to be given to War Charities.

MIXED FOURSOME COMPETITION.

TWO CUPS have kindly been presented for a MIXED FOURSOME COMPETITION on Boxing Day, 18 holes Medal Play under Handicaps. Entrance Fee \$5.00 per couple. Proceeds to be given to War Charities. Players select their own opponents. Entries close at Fanning, December 26th, 10 A.M.

W. D. KRAFT,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
[1453]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE for Four Shares, Nos. 3389/3392 of the Original Denomination of \$500.00 per Share, in this Company, standing in the name of NICOLAS ALEXIS IYANOFF (since deceased), of Hankow, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the same document be not forthcoming another Certificate for the equivalent thereof in the present denomination will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1916. [1391]

SECOND 5% RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1916 for Rbls. 3,000,000,000.

THE Subscription to the above LOAN will be opened from 14th November to 26th December, 1916.

The price of issue is 95 per cent. The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and other taxation.

The Loan is redeemable at par on 14th October, 1926, without option for the Russian Government to convert it at an earlier date.

Coupons are payable half-yearly on the 14th April and 14th October.

As interest on the above Loan runs from 14th October, the interest accrued on date of subscription must be taken into consideration and is to be added to the price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank in Hongkong is ready to accept applications for the above-named Loan.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Payment may also be made in Rubles. Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission.

40 per cent. only of the cost of the Bonds may be paid on application, the balance to be paid on receipt of the Bonds.

The Bank is also ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the bonds.

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.
[1389]

WANTED.

A YOUNG ENGINEER with a good mechanical training for a Local Factory. Apply—

"TECHNIC,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1447]

WANTED.

EUROPEAN ASSISTANT for Local Shipping Office, previous experience essential. Apply—

Box No. 1,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1426]

WANTED.

TWO MARINE ENGINEERS with Shop experience to Act as Workshop Foremen, also a FOREMAN MARINE BOILER-MAKER and a FOREMAN SHIP PLATER to take up duties in Shanghai. Address all communications to—

"Z. Y. K.,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1427]

WANTED.

ENGINEER, Ex. steamer, for Harbour or Shop. Apply in own writing with copy of references and salary required to—

W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon.
[1348]

JUST RECEIVED.

A Large and Complete Consignment of ORIENTAL BASKETS, GEORGETT'S CROPS, FINEST PLAIN and FLOWERS CROPS, FINEST CARPETS and RUGS.

An inspection is earnestly solicited.
D. CHELLIEHAM,
38 and 40, Queen's Road Central.
[1436]

INTIMATIONS

"KISMET"

A.D.C. Production

on behalf of the

"STAR AND GARTER FUND"

for Soldiers and Sailors totally disabled in the War.

GALA NIGHT—FRIDAY, DEC. 15TH.

SECOND NIGHT—SATURDAY, " 16TH.

THIRD NIGHT—MONDAY, " 18TH.

FOURTH, LAST NIGHT—SATURDAY, " 23RD.

AT 9 P.M. SHARP.

MATINEE—WEDNESDAY, DEC. 20TH.

AT 4.30 P.M.

PRICES:

Gala Night—Centre Dress Circle Seats \$10.

Stalls 5.

Remaining Seats 2.

The Seats for the following nights are:—

Dress Circle \$4.

Stalls 3.

Pit 1.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price.
[1334]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of Messrs. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., the General Managers of the Company, St. George's Building, Canton Road, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the Fifteenth day of December, 1916, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing an Extraordinary Resolution the following Resolutions, that is to say:—

(1) That the capital of the Company be reduced from \$1,000,000 (Four Million Dollars) divided into 400,000 (Four Hundred Thousand) Shares of \$10 (Ten Dollars) each, to \$3,000,000 (Three Million Dollars) divided into 400,000 (Four Hundred Thousand) Shares of \$7.50 (Seven Dollars and Fifty Cents) each, and that such reduction be effected by returning to the holders of the 400,000 (Four Hundred Thousand) Shares that have been issued paid up capital to the extent of \$2.50 (Two Dollars and Fifty Cents) per Share and by reducing the nominal amount of each of the said Shares from \$10 (Ten Dollars) to \$7.50 (Seven Dollars and Fifty Cents).

(2) That application be made to the Supreme Court of Hongkong to confirm the reduction of the capital of the Company in conformity with the foregoing Resolution. Should the above Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority, they will be submitted for confirmation to a Special Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this Fifth day of December, 1916.

By Order of the Board,
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
[1441]

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

Agents—
OHINKIANG—Messrs. GRADING & Co.
MANILA—Messrs. MAQUINAY & Co.
SINGAPORE—Messrs. BOONBOON & Co.
GLASGOW—Messrs. A. B. BROWN,
Mackenzie & Co., Ltd.
For Particulars apply to—
K. KATO, Manager,
No. 2, Pender Street Hongkong.
[1418]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NO. 1, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.

A HOUSE in Knabford Terrace.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
[1324]

TO LET.

NO. 42, ELGIN STREET.

Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
[1325]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED, 3, Stewart Terrace.

Apply to—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes' Buildings.
[1319]

TO LET.

A HOUSE, at Observatory Villa, Kowloon.

With Tennis Court.

Apply to—
ARABTOON V. APCAR & Co.,
14, Des Vaux Road Central.
[1316]

TO LET.

From 1st November next.

FLATS in "EWO MESS," No. 6, THE PEAK.

Apply, Property Office,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
[1085]

TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and airy Offices overlooking Statue Square.

Moderate rent.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
"H."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[940]

TO LET.

From 1st May.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Building.

Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
[618]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
[623]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.

HOUSES in King's and York Buildings.

HOUSES in Chilton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
[132]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 43 with wharf area 38,000 sq. ft. suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[1371]

TO LET.

NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.

NO. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 63, THE PEAK.

3-ROOMED HOUSE at Mount Kellid.

Furnished for 5 or 6 months.

NO. 25, SHELLEY STREET.

NO. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, SHOP.

NO. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, 63, PEAK.

KELLETTS CREST, 66, PEAK.

"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.

NO. 25, BELLILIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.

TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street.

NO. 2, DES VEAUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).

NO. 56, THE PEAK (5 CAMERON VILLAS).

Apply to—
LINTSEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
[35]

WANTED.

SMALL OFFICE, Furnished or Unfurnished.

Central.

Apply to—
Box A.B.C.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1443]

FOR SALE.

ARTISTIC CARDS with CHINESE PICTURES, TOYS and SWEETS, suitable for Xmas Present.

Apply to—
GRACA & CO.,
No. 4, WINDHAM STREET.
[1312]

INTIMATION

WINES AND SPIRITS

ASSORTED CASES FOR XMAS.

CASE NO. 1—\$22.

3 Bots. St. Estephe Claret.
2 Bots. Sherry, Light Dry.
2 Bots. Port, Superior Light Invalid.
2 Bots. Gin.
1 Bot. Superior Old Liqueur Cognac.
1 Bot. Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky "E" Quality.
1 Bot. Dewar's Scotch Whisky.

CASE NO. 2—\$28.

1 Bot. St. Marcoux Champagne.
1 Bot. Burgundy "Beauve."
2 Bots. Claret, St. Estephe.
1 Bot. Sherry, Superior Pale Dry "D" Quality.
1 Bot. Port, Superior Light Invalid.
1 Bot. Superior Old Liqueur Cognac.
1 Bot. Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky "E" Quality.
1 Bot. Dewar's Scotch Whisky.
1 Bot. Gin.
1 Bot. Creme de Menthe.

CASE NO. 3—\$32.

2 Bots. St. Marcoux Champagne.
1 Bot. Sherry, Superior Pale Dry "D" Quality.
2 Bots. Port, Superior Light Invalid.
1 Bot. Very Fine OLD BROWN Brandy "B" Quality.
1 Bot. Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky "E" Quality.
1 Bot. Dewar's Scotch Whisky.
3 Bots. Claret, St. Estephe.
1 Bot. Creme de Menthe.

SPECIAL CASES PUT UP TO ORDER.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 616.

MARRIAGE.

SMITH-WINTER. At Hongkong, on December 11th, 1916, INGLIS SYDNEY SMITH to ISABELLA ELLENOR WINTER, of Stockcross, Newbury. [1450]

DEATHS.

HONG.—At No. 18 Avenue Road, Shanghai, on December 7th, Agnes Ogilvie, wife of G. Hogg.
MACBETH.—At No. 55A Range Road, Shanghai, on December 6th, Mary, widow of the late J. R. Macbeth, aged 70 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEAUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 13TH DECEMBER, 1916.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

The new Prime Minister has fully justified expectations by casting aside all political traditions in the formation of his Ministry. He has brought together in one fold men who hold the most diverse views on all subjects save that which is supreme at the moment—the necessity of winning the war as speedily as possible—and he has made it possible for them to work side by side by confining their activities to purely departmental matters. The Cabinet will consist of only five members and will virtually be a War Council. The idea of forming a War Council independent of the Cabinet has been abandoned as impracticable, and Mr. Lloyd George evidently realises the force of the objections which Mr. ASQUITH raised to his recent proposals, for he intends to preside over the War Cabinet himself. To facilitate this, he will leave the conduct of Parliamentary business largely to Mr. BONAR LAW. His colleagues will be EARL CURZON, Viscount MILNER, Mr. ARTHUR HENDERSON, and Mr. BONAR LAW. With the exception of the last-named, whose attendances will be irregular in consequence of his other duties, the members are without portfolios, though Lord CURZON will lead the House of Lords. Nothing but a great national emergency could have brought such men together, and unless they had agreed beforehand upon the policy outlined by Mr. Lloyd George there would be little likelihood of their remaining long united. Viscount MILNER was High Commissioner for South Africa from 1897 to 1905, during which time the Boer War took place, and he was responsible for the introduction

of Chinese labour on the Rand. At that time Mr. Lloyd George was one of his severest critics. Earl CURZON, who entered Parliament in 1886, was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and for India before he was sent in 1899 as Viceroy and Governor-General of our great Eastern Dependency. His term of office was distinguished by strenuous activity and vigorous departmental reforms. It ended in 1905 with his resignation owing to differences of opinion with Lord KIRCHENER over the new military scheme. Lord CURZON was appointed Lord Privy Seal in the Coalition Government, and last July was given a permanent seat on the War Committee, being then Chairman of the newly-created Air Board. Mr. ARTHUR HENDERSON, who served his apprenticeship as a moulder at Messrs. Robert Stephenson & Co.'s works at Newcastle, was lately Chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party. For a short time he was President of the Board of Education in the late Administration. It was he who recently declared that hitherto he had been playing at the business of making war and that every man and woman must be called to the service of the State. Mr. BONAR LAW has been leader of the Unionist party since Mr. BALFOUR's retirement, and, while holding the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies in the Coalition Government, he was made a member of the War Committee. With such men around him there is little risk, we think, of the new Premier attempting to assume the rôle of a dictator. It seems curious that the Foreign Secretary (Mr. BALFOUR), the Secretary for War (Lord DENBY), and the First Lord of the Admiralty (Sir EDWARD CARSON) are not included in the War Cabinet.

The remainder of the Administration is thoroughly representative of all classes and all sections of the United Kingdom. Four new Ministries have been created to deal with matters specially relating to the war—namely, those of Labour, Pensions, Blockade, and Food Control. The Labour Minister is Mr. JOHN HOGGE, founder and secretary of the British Steel Smelters' Mill, Iron and Tinplate Workers' Association, President of the Traders' Congress of 1892, and twice President of the Labour Representation Committee. The Pensions Minister is Mr. GEORGE BARNES, Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, who took an active part in the formation of Conciliation Boards for the Prevention of Trade Disputes. The Blockade Minister is Lord ROBERT CECIL, recently Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. The Food Controller is Sir JOSEPH MACLAY, a recognised leading authority on cargo shipping. The Ministry of Munitions, which was formed by Mr. LLOYD GEORGE after the disclosure by *The Times* last year of the shortage of high explosives, is entrusted to Mr. C. ADDISON, who for some time past has been Parliamentary Secretary of the Department.

The demand for a Business Government, which has been so insistently voiced for several years by Mr. HORATIO BROWNE, has met with recognition, five of the new Ministers being prominent in the world of commerce and industry. In addition to Sir JOSEPH MACLAY, already referred to, there are Sir A. H. STANLEY, managing director of the London Tubes and Omnibus Co., who will preside over the Board of Trade; Sir FREDERICK CAVLEY, Chairman of the Heaton Mills Bleaching Co., who has been appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Sir ALFRED MOND, managing director of BUNNELL, MOND & Co., who is the new Commissioner of Works; and Lord THOMAS, a big colliery owner, and one-time President of the Cardiff Chamber of Commerce, who has been entrusted with the supervision of Local Government. Another innovation has been introduced in the selection of an expert, Professor H. A. L. FISHER, Vice-Chancellor of Sheffield University, to deal with Education. In the case of Sir A. H. STANLEY and Professor FISHER the very unusual course of going outside Parliamentary circles has been taken, and it will, therefore, be necessary to find them seats in the House of Commons. There is one other appointment which is of peculiar interest to the inhabitants of Hongkong, and that is the Secretaryship of State for the Colonies, for which Mr. WALTER LONG has been nominated. He has been a member of Parliament since 1880 and has served as President of the Board of Trade, President of the Board of Agriculture, and Chief Secretary for Ireland. It was owing to the fact that the Unionist Party was unable to choose between his claims and those of Mr. AUGUSTUS CHAMBERLAIN to the leadership that Mr. BALFOUR was chosen to succeed Mr. BALFOUR. For the position to which Mr. LONG has now been called a statesman less likely to be shackled by precedent and more receptive of new ideas would seem to be needed in these days of rapid change. We are afraid that the aspirations of this Colony to a greater measure of representative government will not be regarded by him with a very sympathetic eye.

A mail for Europe and Siberia closes to-day at 11 a.m.

The P. and O. s.s. *Nore*, which left Hongkong on 3rd November, arrived at Marseilles on the 7th instant.

Bishop Norris will be the celebrant at the service of Holy Communion at St. John's Cathedral on Thursday at 7.45 a.m.

A pair of binoculars has been contributed by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gould, of 6 Des Vaux Road, Hongkong, to the Lady Roberts' Field Glass Fund.

A cup has been presented for a Bogey competition at Fanning on the 23rd, 24th and 25th inst. Two cups have also been offered for a mixed foursome competition on Boxing Day.

Yesterday the body of a Chinese named Lan Yeung Kan (38) described as cook on board the *Wai Shing*, was brought to the mortuary. While in the act of boarding a sampur from the steamer's gangway the deceased slipped and fell into the water. He was carrying a bag containing \$400 in silver at the time of the accident.

CORRESPONDENCE.

COMMENTARIES ON THE BIBLE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—May I trespass on your space to answer an inquiry that has been made to me by several people, an inquiry which, perhaps, interests many others also? I have been asked to recommend commentaries on the Bible. The only complete commentary I know is a one-volume commentary by Dummelow, published by Macmillans at 7s. 6d. net.

The best series for ordinary readers are, Cambridge Bible for Schools, generally one volume to each book, the price varying considerably. Several books are exceedingly well done, but one can hardly call them simple.

The Century Bible is also very good, so far as I know it. The volumes are of a handy size and, I think, of uniform price (2/6 or 3/). It is published by T. and C. Jack.

The Temple Bible is similar, but I doubt if it is complete.

For the first eleven chapters of Genesis I would cordially recommend Bishop Ryle's "Early Narratives," published by Macmillans.

The Westminster Commentaries on Genesis, Exodus and Job are all excellent, but large books and more expensive.

Quite the best introduction to the Prophets is a volume of Kirkpatrick, most clear and readable; while G. A. Smith's four volumes on the Prophets are admirable, eloquent and instructive; but expensive.

For the New Testament I would cordially recommend Bishop Gore's Sermon on the Mount and his expositions of Romans and Ephesians; and similar expositions, published by Methuen, of many other New Testament Books, price 2/- or 2/6 per volume.

For the Gospels I can only recommend a little book by my father, "The Key to the Four Gospels," as an exceedingly helpful guide to them generally. The companion "Key to the Acts" is also a helpful little book; while Rackham's Commentary on the Acts (Westminster series) is quite admirable.

I should like to suggest to the Church of England Men's Society the establishment of a lending Library, which might lend out Commentaries and other books at a low price (say 10 cents per week), and so enable many to sample them and thus find out such as they would like to possess for themselves.

May I take this opportunity of acknowledging the forbearance and courtesy extended to me, as well as the undeserved warmth of the welcome accorded to me, throughout my visit to the Colony.

I am, Sir,
Yours very truly
FRANK L. NORRIS.
(Bishop).

Hongkong, December 11th, 1916.

P. S.—I should like to draw attention, also, to some publications of the "Student Christian Movement" (93, Chancery Lane, W. C.), both

THE WAR.

EXPECTED PEACE PROPOSALS BY GERMANY:

REMARKABLE REICHSTAG MEETING CALLED.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA IN ROUMANIA.

ANTI-DEPORTATION RIOT:
SIXTEEN PEOPLE KILLED.

STORMY SCENE IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

MIXED ACTIVITIES.

LONDON, December 12th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, says:—We made successful raids to the east of Neuville-St-Vaast and to the south-west of Armentières, destroying machine gun emplacements and taking prisoners.

An attempted enemy raid east of La Boutillière failed.

Hostile working parties at Fauquissart and Wicltje were dispersed.

There has been reciprocal artillery and trench mortar fire at Leos, Ypres and North of the Ancre.

FRENCH FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL SURPRISE ATTACK.

PARIS, December 12th.

A *communiqué* states:—There has been violent artillery fire at Villeau Bois, on the north-west of Rheims and in the Douaumont sector.

A *coup-de-main* was successfully carried out against enemy trenches at Bois Le Pretre and west of Pont Amousson.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH FRONT.

AIR RAID ON BELGIUM.

AMSTERDAM, December 11th.

According to the *Telegraaf*, British aeroplanes penetrated far into Belgium and pelted with bombs important military works at Brussels and elsewhere. Railway traffic was impeded. Aeroplanes were also observed going towards Zeebrugge, where they were violently attacked by anti-aircraft guns.

FRENCH FRONT.

MORE AERIAL ACTIVITY.

PARIS, December 11th.

A *communiqué* says:—There is an intermittent cannonade south of the Somme.

Two German aeroplanes were brought down at Verdun and two in Champagne.

Our aeroplanes bombed cantonments at Romagne sous les Cotes, and a munition depot north of Verdun, where several fires were caused, as well as powerful explosions.

GERMAN RAPACITY.

BELGIUM REFUSES TO COMPLY.

HAVRE, December 11th.

A conference of the Belgian Provincial Councils has refused General von Bissing's demand for an increase in the monthly levy from forty-million to fifty-million francs.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DESPERATE FIGHTING NEAR MONASTIR.

HEIGHT FREQUENTLY CHANGES HANDS.

PARIS, December 12th.

The Tuto-Bulgarian forces desperately resisted the Allied attacks north of Monastir.

Fighting of the heaviest kind took place north of Hill 1060, where a height attacked by the Russians frequently changed hands.

The French made progress for 600 yards near the village of Vlaklar.

GERMAN PROPAGANDISTS. ACTIVELY AT WORK IN ROUMANIA.

LONDON, December 12th.

German propagandists are most active at work in Roumania, seeking to undermine the loyalty of the Army by offering grants of land to officers and men prepared to side with the Germans, who proclaim their intention to confiscate the estates of pro-Entente notables. The Germans have been apparently balked of their intended prey, the oilfields, as it is reported that the oilfields have been completely destroyed.

ENEMY MOVEMENTS IN WALLACHIA.

ELABORATE DEFENCE PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, December 12th.

A Petrograd telegram states that the Austro-Germans are most active in Wallachia preparing lines of defence, fortifying favourable positions and constructing bridges of boats across the Danube at Giurgevo and Turnitseverin. They are employing the whole of the population above the age of fourteen.

THE ROUMANIAN OILFIELDS. The Roumanian retreat continues with the minimum of loss. It is authoritatively stated that the machinery of the oilfields has been destroyed, and that it will be a year at least before it can be restored.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE GREEK CRISIS.

THE ALLIED DEMANDS.

LONDON, December 11th.

Reuters learns that the Allied demands on Greece will probably include complete demobilisation and restoration of the Allied control of the posts, telegraphs and railways, as well as the release of the imprisoned Venizelists.

BULGARIAN CAPTURE.

A TOWN AND BRIDGEHEAD.

LONDON, December 10th.

A Bulgarian *communiqué* says:—We captured the town of Kalarash and a bridgehead on the left bank of the Danube, opposite Cernavoda.

The *communiqué* also claims that the Bulgarians have repulsed attacks north-west of Monastir, near the Cerna bend, and British attacks south of Serres.

GERMAN REPORT.

RESISTANCE TO MACKENSEN.

LONDON, December 11th.

A German *communiqué* says:—The Russians again strongly attacked in the wooded Carpathians and on both sides of the Trotus Pass, but without success.

General von Mackensen's pursuing army is finding resistance at some points. The *communiqué* speaks of heavy rain soaking the ground, and also of the fact that the Roumanians have destroyed the bridges.

SERBIAN ACTIVITIES.

LONDON, December 11th.

A Serbian *communiqué* reports violent local infantry actions, in which fairly large numbers of prisoners were taken.

RUSSIAN REPORT.

ROUMANIANS' SUCCESSFUL COUNTER-ATTACK.

LONDON, December 11th.

A Russian *communiqué* states:—The enemy pressed back the Roumanians along the high road from Ploesti to Mizion, but the Roumanians counter-attacked and restored the positions. The battle is proceeding.

An enemy attack on Kiribaba failed. The enemy is stubbornly resisting in the Valeputna region and in the Trotus Valley.

Deep snow and frost prevail along the whole mountain front.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUBMARINE PIRACY. MORE STEAMERS SUNK.

LONDON, December 12th.

The steamer *Strathgilly* has been mined and the Norwegian steamers *Modum* and *Falk* torpedoed.

THE SINKING OF THE "MARINA."

A CLEAR-CUT VIOLATION OF GERMANY'S PLEDGES.

WASHINGTON, December 12th.

The State Department announces that complete information of the torpedoing of the *Marina* makes the attack appear a clear-cut violation of Germany's pledges.

Full information is awaited regarding the sinking of the *Arbia* before the next move.

EARLIER CABLES.

SUBMARINE PIRACY.

LONDON, December 10th.

The following sinkings are announced:—The steamers *Forth* (British), *Amicitia* (Norwegian), *Bravo* (Spanish), and *Nora* (Danish).

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

REMARKABLE MEETING OF THE REICHSTAG.

EXPECTED STATEMENT ON PEACE TERMS.

AMSTERDAM, December 11th.

A sitting of the Reichstag has been unexpectedly convened for to-morrow.

It will be the most remarkable sitting since the outbreak of the war and one of historical importance.

Members, including combatants, have been summoned telegraphically by Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg from Headquarters. The Chancellor has received the Federal Ministers and invited the Neutral Ministers to meet him.

The Foreign Secretary has received the Party leaders, and Party meetings were held in the forenoon.

The Governments at Vienna, Sofia and Constantinople have approved the Chancellor's statement, the nature of which is at present unknown, but it is assumed to relate to Peace terms.

AN UNPRECEDENTED STEP.

LONDON, December 12th.

The unprecedented step of calling in Neutral Ministers is evidently an effort on the part of Germany to take advantage of the Roumanian successes to re-open the question of peace. Colour is lent to this by the fact that the Foreign Secretary, before the sitting, conveyed confidential information to the party leaders, when he is supposed to have pointed out the political consequences of the operations in Roumania.

MR. ASQUITH LAID UP.

LONDON, December 12th.

Mr. Asquith is laid up with influenza.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC. DRASTIC REGULATIONS FORESHADOWED.

LONDON, December 12th.

Drastic regulations in regard to the Liquor Traffic are foreshadowed.

It is understood that the general policy will be towards entire veto of the consumption of spirits, the Government to take over the enormous stocks for munition purposes.

DEPORTATION OF BELGIANS.

GERMAN REPLY TO AMERICAN NOTE.

AMSTERDAM, December 12th.

The German reply to the American Note regarding the deportation of Belgians makes the usual effort to lay the blame on the British blockade bringing factories to a standstill, etc.

STORMY SCENE IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

SITTING SUSPENDED AND MEMBER EJECTED.

PARIS, December 12th.

A stormy scene occurred in the Chamber in the debate on War Credits. A Socialist Deputy, M. Brizon, one of three Deputies who recently met German Socialists in Switzerland, vehemently protested against the prolongation of the war, the only result of which could be to engulf millions.

A tumult ensued. M. Brizon persisted despite the opposition of the whole Chamber. The incident culminated in M. Brizon hurling a water bottle at the head of his nearest opponent.

The sitting was suspended amid pandemonium, M. Brizon being ejected.

ANTI-DEPORTATION RIOT. SIXTEEN PEOPLE KILLED.

AMSTERDAM, December 12th.

It is reported that a serious riot took place at Turcoing on the occasion of the deportation of civilians.

A German soldier struck a civilian with his rifle butt, whereupon the crowd attacked the escorting troops. Cavalry charged the crowd, and sixteen townspeople were killed.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

FOLLOWS BRITAIN'S LEAD.

PARIS, December 12th.

The Government has finally decided on a small Cabinet, following British lines.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MINISTRIES.

PROBABLE UNDER-SECRETARIES.

LONDON, December 12th.

It is believed the Sir Mark Sykes will be appointed Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Hayes Fisher Under-Secretary for the Colonies.

PARLIAMENT TO BE RE-ADJOURNED.

AFTER PREMIER'S FIRST PRONOUNCEMENT.

LONDON, December 12th.

Parliament will adjourn to-morrow (Thursday) when Mr. Lloyd George has made his first pronouncement.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, December 12th.

The Prime Minister is better, but has been ordered to remain indoors for a couple of days.

THE RECENT AIR RAID.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF CASUALTIES.

LONDON, December 12th.

It is officially stated that the casualties in the air raid on England on the 27th November were:—1 man and 3 women killed, and 18 men, 14 women and 7 children injured.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, December 12th.

The deaths are announced of Sir Roland Vaughan Williams, Lord Justice of the Court of Appeal; and the Hon. George Gilbert White, noted Indian Engineer.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH WAR CABINET.

TO MEET EVERY WEEKDAY.

LONDON, December 11th.

It is officially announced that the War Cabinet has met and will continue to meet every weekday.

THE SALE OF WOOL.

PROHIBITING SPECULATION.

LONDON, December 11th.

Anent wool sales to the Army, an order has been issued which is interpreted to mean that purchase or sale shall be over contracts, thus prohibiting speculation.

ENTENTE GOVERNMENTS.

GENERAL REMODELLING.

PARIS, December 11th.

A remodelling is proceeding of all the Entente Governments, with a view to greater swiftness and uniformity of war conduct.

M. Briand, conferring with politicians and distinguished industrial and commercial men, stated that he intended to dispense with all the old administrative staffs. Changes in the higher Command are expected soon. The intention is to vigorously reorganise, administratively, economically and militarily, and thus to counter the enemy's efforts.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

LONDON, December 11th.

December 23rd and January 1st have been proclaimed Bank Holidays, but not General Holidays.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE

INDISPOSED.

LONDON, December 11th.

An official message says the Prime Minister is suffering from a severe chill and is remaining indoors to-day under his doctor's orders.

PRIME MINISTER'S MESSAGE.

LONDON, December 11th.

The Prime Minister has written to members of the House of Commons as follows:—

"The King has entrusted me with the task of forming a Government, and I have carried out His Majesty's commands. I hoped to make a statement in the House on December 12th. This is now impossible. Mr. Bonar Law will move an adjournment of the sitting until December 14th. One of the predominant tasks of the Government will be the vigorous prosecution of the war to a triumphant conclusion. I am confident that the Government can rely on your support as long as they devote their energies effectually to that end."

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIANS REPULSE ATTACKS.

ROME, December 11th.

An official message says:—Rain and snow have hindered the artillery in the Trentino.

We repulsed a surprise attack in the Carso region. The enemy at night attacked in the Adria sector, but was beaten off with material losses.

ITALIAN POLITICAL CHANGES

WAR COMMITTEE TO BE FORMED.

ROME, December 11th.

Changes with a view to greater economic and military speeding up are imminent. A War Committee is being formed, and the Ministry will be reduced.

A WORLD AT WAR.

ASTOUNDING CALCULATIONS.

Some facts and figures relating to the great war have lately been published as below. The position has since altered a little, but the calculations are near enough for general purposes.

COUNTRIES AND PEOPLE IN CONFLICT.

Territory now in possession of the Allied Powers, 31,335,000 square miles. Population 846,000,000. Territory now in possession of the Central Powers, 1,245,000 square miles. Population, 177,000,000. Superiority of Allies over Central Powers in area more than 25 to 1; in population 5 to 1. The chief tribes and races taking part are: Africans, Albanians, Algerians, Armenians, Belgians, Boers, British, Bulgarians, Circassians, Croats, Czechs, Egyptians, Finns, French, Garhwals, Georgians, Germans, Gurkhas, Italians, Japanese, Jews, Kurds, Lithuanians, Magyars, Malabars, Malayans, Maris, Montenegrins, Mongols, Pathans, Persians, Poles, Portuguese, Roumanians, Russians, Ruthenians, Singalese, Serbians, Sikhs, Slovaks, Slovenes, Syrians, Tartars, Tonkinese, Turks, West Indians.

EXTERIOR CALS.

The end of the second year of the war found the belligerent Powers holding the following territories not previously included among their possessions:—

	Area.	Normal
	Square Miles.	Population.
Great Britain	2,510,600	23,000,000
Russia	412,000	5,350,000
Germany	127,000	25,000,000
France	112,600	1,800,000
Austria	31,500	3,400,000
Bulgaria	17,000	2,270,000

HONGKONG WEDDING.

BROWN-McMASTER.

A pretty wedding took place at St. John's Cathedral yesterday morning, the contracting parties being Mr. Wilson Brown, assistant at the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock, son of "Mr. Wilson Brown, Clydebank, Scotland, and Miss Mary McMaster, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Samuel McMaster, Salters-town, County Kerry, Ireland. The bride, who was given away by Mr. William Taylor, wore a dress of ivory satin, with corsage of shadow-lace, the embroidered roses and draperies being carried out in Georgette style. Her train was of satin, trimmed with Georgette true lovers' knots and orange blossom, and she wore a silk net veil, and a wreath of orange blossom. Her ornaments included a gold and jade stone necklace and a gold bangle, gifts of the bridegroom. She was attended by Miss Mary McCubbin as bridesmaid, who wore a dress of pale blue satin and nixon, with pearl trimmings. Mr. Samuel Gray fulfilled the duties of groomsmen. The Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle was the officiating clergyman. A reception was held in the Hongkong Hotel, at the close of which the happy couple left for Macai, Canton and the West River. The bride's going-away dress was of brown silk, with a cream Irish lace hat, trimmed with gold leaves and roses. The presents were numerous and included a silver tea service, silver and spirit kettle from the European members of the Kowloon Dock staff, and a set of cutlery from the Centre Section Machine Gun Company, H.K.V.C., of which the bridegroom is a popular member. The bride's presents included a gold bangle from the best man.

INDIAN "REFORM" PROPOSALS.

SOME "HUMBLE SUGGESTIONS."

The memorandum of 19 of the 27 elected members of the Imperial Legislative Council presented to the Viceroy and referred to in a telegram published in October, reached Great Britain last month. The suggestions comprise 12 Hindus, five Mohammedans, and two Parsis, and nearly one-half of them are practising lawyers. The preamble calls attention to "great and galling disabilities," and it is claimed that after India's participation in the war she should no longer occupy a position of subordination, but one of comradely. "What is wanted is not merely good government or efficient administration, but government that is responsible to the people because it is responsible to them." It, after the termination of the war, the position of India practically remains unchanged, there will be bitter disappointment and great discontent in the country; and the beneficent effects of common participation in common danger will leave no record behind "save the painful memory of unrealized expectations."

Some "humble suggestions of reform" are made. In all the Executive Council half the members should be Indians, and the European element should as far as possible be nominated from the ranks of men trained and educated in English public life. The statutory obligation for a large proportion of ordinary members of the Executive to be selected from the public services should be abolished. All the Legislative Councils should have a substantial majority of elected representatives, and the total memberships should be very largely increased. The Budgets should be passed as money Bills, financial autonomy being granted to India. "No only matters excluded from the purview of the Councils should be the direction of military affairs, of foreign relations, the making of peace, and the entering into treaties other than commercial."

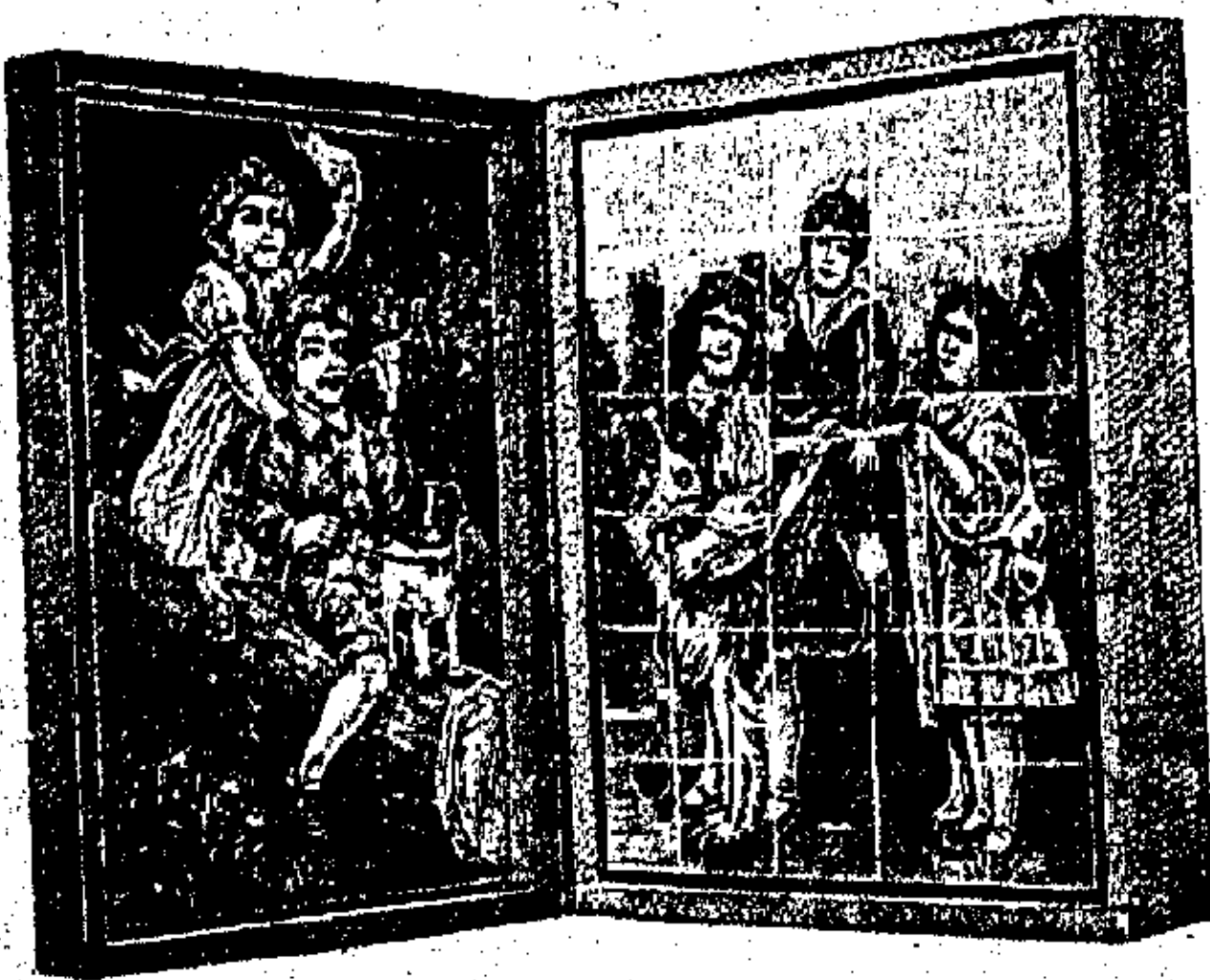
The Government right of veto should be subject to certain conditions and limitations. The India Council should be abolished, and the Secretary of State should hold in relation to the Government of India "a position similar to that which the Secretary of State for the Colonies holds in relation to the Colonies." One of his two Under-Secretaries should be an Indian. India's place in any scheme of Imperial federation should be similar to that of the self-governing Dominions. The provincial governments should be made autonomous, and a full measure of local self-government should be immediately granted. The right to bear arms should be granted to Indians as to Europeans. They should be allowed to enlist as volunteers and units of a Territorial Army should be established in India. Commissions of Indian youths under conditions similar to those applicable to Europeans.

DODGES TO ESCAPE MILITARY SERVICE.

A circular from the War Office was read at Newcastle recently, giving details of two cases of conscientious objection. In one case a man appeared before a medical board wearing a dove's truss, and said he had been ruptured seven years. An examination by two doctors failed to find any rupture. In a second case a man claimed that from a man's ears was analysed and found to be condensed milk.

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF TOYS, GAMES, CRACKERS, ETC.
Fill your requirements early and guard against disappointment.
Bring the Children.



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A. B. C. BRICKS.
Small Size Wood Bricks.

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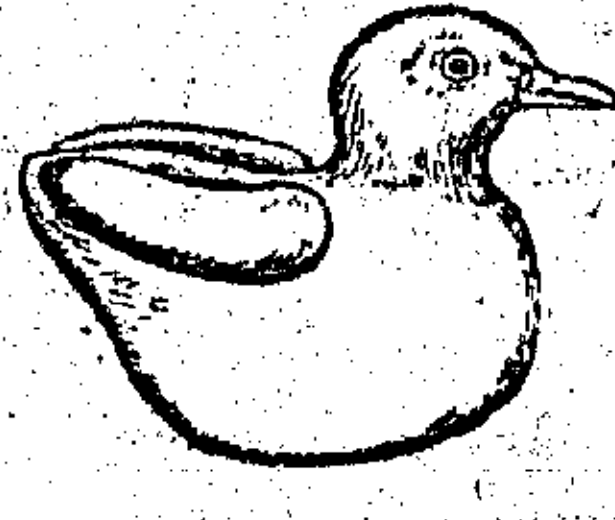
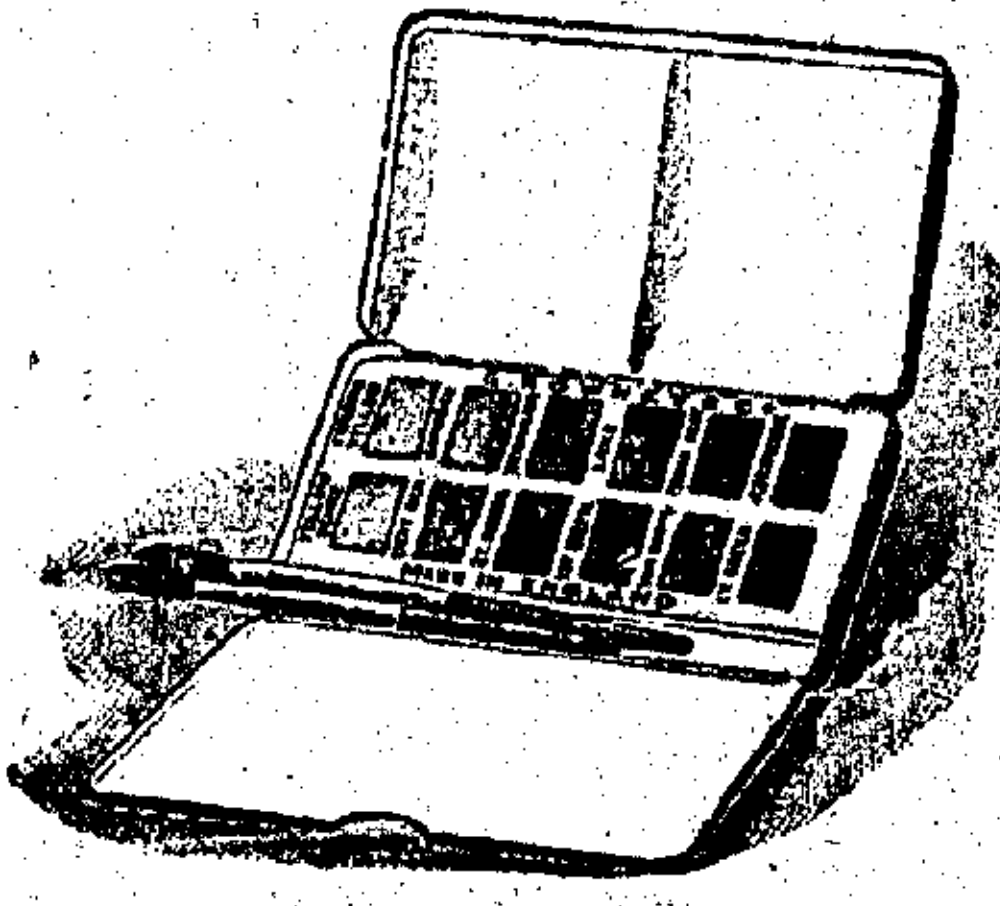
That fit one into the other
PRICE 35 CTS., 75 CTS.

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PRICE 85 CTS. AND \$1.25.

PAINTING BOOKS.

AN ASSORTMENT OF PATRIOTIC
AND OTHER KINDS.
PRICE 70 CTS.



MERRY-WHIRL MUSICAL TOP
A SCIENTIFIC WONDER.
We have many different
kinds, some are entirely
new.
Price 55 Cts.

GOLLIWOG.
An old favourite.
Price 50 Cts. 95 Cts.
"TEDDY"
a new style
stuffed Rag doll.
Price \$1.50 \$2.50.

CELLULOID ANIMALS.
DUCKS,
Price 15 Cts.
CANARIES,
Price 40 Cts.
CHICKENS,
Price \$1.25.

CRACKERS AT ALL PRICES.
ENGLISH DRESSED DOLLS.
XMAS CARDS FROM 30 CTS. A PACKET.
A BEWILDERING VARIETY OF TOYS.

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.,
20, DES VREUX ROAD, HONGKONG. [1918]

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(CHAPOTEAU)



LADIES
For functional troubles, delay, pain
and those irregularities peculiar to
the sex.
Prescribed by the highest French
Medical authorities and superior to
any other steel Drops and Pessary.
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DEFEND YOURSELF
against the Ris of Constipation by the
occasional use of

PINKETTES

the dainty little gentle-laxative
which assure daily regularity, cure
biliousness, torpid liver, sick headaches,
foul-smelling breath. Of all chemists, or
from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 23,
Beach Street, Shanghai, 60 cents the
bottle, post free.



**SAVARESE'S
SANTAL
CAPSULES**
Most Certain Cure.
Physicians recommend them.
Of all Chemists.

Rest and Comfort for the mother and health for the baby
follow the use of the Allenburys' Foods.
They resemble healthy human milk in composition, nutritive value and digestibility.
Babies fed on the "Allenburys' Foods" invariably thrive well.

The Allenburys' Foods

MILK FOOD No. 1. From birth to 3 months. MILK FOOD No. 2. From 3 to 6 months. MALTED FOOD No. 3. From 6 months upwards. The 'Allenburys' BISKITS (Malted). From 10 months upwards.

Free Pamphlet "Infant Feeding and Management" sent free.
Allen & Hamburys Ltd., 3a, Peking Road, Shanghai, S.P.A., Box 153, and London, England.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 18th at 11.25.—No return from
Japanese stations.
Pressure has increased slightly over N.E. China
and the coast of China, and over the
N. China Sea.
A depression has formed to the east of the
Visayas.

Moderate to fresh monsoon is indicated along
the south-east coast of China, and over the
N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at
10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st
January, 1918, 19.81 inches, against an average of
22.48 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon
to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST
Hongkong to Gap Rock	(N.E. winds fresh; fine)
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, strong.
South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lamookai	No. 1.
South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan	No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, December 18

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On 18th at 6 a.m.	On 18th at 2 p.m.
Barometre	30.11	30.14	30.11
Temp at 6 a.m.	65	65	63
Temp at 2 p.m.	81	81	82
Humidity	81	81	82
Wind direction	N.W.	North	E.S.E.
Force	2	4	4
Weather	b	b	b
Rain	—	—	—

Highest on-air Temperature on 18th 85
Low at open-air Temperature on 18th 55

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Friday, 18th Dec.—
Noon—Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.,
Extraordinary General Meeting at the
Office of Messrs. Shearman, Tomes & Co.
Entries close for Ladies' Championship,
R. H. K. Golf Club.
9.15 p.m.—A.D.C. Performance of "Kismet"
in aid of "Star and Garter" Fund.

CUTLER PALMER & CO'S. NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

Known as the
"OLD
SQUARE"
WHISKY.
ESTABLISHED
1745.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
AND SOUTH CHINA:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

IT'S A BAD SIGN.

When you have that obstinate, lingering
cough which will not be shaken off.
There is no cough at any stage, whether
old or young, but what needs attention.
A cough soon wrecks a strong constitution,
soon makes one helpless, in fact a
cough is a very dangerous ailment, not
many hardly notice a cough. The way
to cure chronic coughs, bronchitis, and
chest colds is to apply **LITTLE'S
ORIENTAL BALM**.
Rub it well into the chest and back. It
penetrates immediately to the inflamed
parts. It stops the pain and drives out
the inflammation. The cough, the hoarse-
ness, the tightness across the chest go
away. Shivering, feverish flushes, and
difficult breathing all cease. Expectora-
tion of mucous matter is stopped.
It cures every case where a cure is
possible. It often cures when nothing
else will. Can anybody afford to be
without it in the house all the time?
Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.
Agents for Hongkong:—
Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.
914-17

POLICE RULE IN GERMANY.

EXPOSURES BY THE SOCIALISTS.

CONTRASTS WITH ENGLAND.

"PREVENTIVE ARREST."

[By "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT FORMERLY
IN BERLIN.]

There is no reason to suppose that the
recent debates in the Reichstag on the
police tyranny, the Press censorship, the
suppression of public opinion, and the
cognate subjects will lead to any result
other than the familiar expressions of
indignation—such as that which came
from the National Liberal and Pan-
German leader, Dr. Paasche—and per-
haps a little innocent legislation. But
the reports which have now reached us
of the detailed charges against the Gov-
ernment constitute, even as passed by
the German censorship for publication, a
remarkable revelation. It should be
remembered in reading them that the
whole subject had been discussed in the
secrecy of the Reichstag Committee, and
that what is now disclosed is in the main
only what the Government has been un-
able to hush up or to hide.

In his introductory speech on "pre-
ventive arrests" the Socialist deputy
Herr Dittmann said:—
"Last May I remarked that the system
of preventive arrest was producing a
real reign of terror, and since then things
have got steadily worse. The law as it
was before 1848 and the Socialist Law,
before 1848 and the Socialist Law, was
of scandalous memory, are celebrating
their resurrection. The system of denun-
ciation and of agents-provocateurs is in
full bloom, and it is all being done under
the mask of patriotism and the saving of
the country. Anybody who for personal
or other reasons is regarded by the pro-
fessional agent-provocateurs as unsatis-
factory or inconvenient is put under
suspicion of espionage, or treason, or
other crime. And sufficient to deprive the
victim of his freedom, without any pos-
sibility of defence being given him. In
many cases such arrest has been main-
tained for the year without any lawful
foundation for it. Treachery and low
cunning are now enjoying real orgies.
A criminal is duly convicted and knows
his fate. The man under preventive
arrest is overburdened by the uncertainty
of despair, and is simply buried alive.
The members of the Government do not
seem to have a spark of understanding
for this situation, the mental and material
effects of which are equally terrible."

THE CASE OF DR. MEHRING.

"Dr. Helfferich said in the Budget Com-
mittee in the case of Dr. Franz Mehring
that it is better that he should be under
detention than that he should be at large
and do something for which he would
have to be punished. According to this
reasoning, the best thing would be to lock
up everybody and keep them from break-
ing the law. The idea of Dr. Helfferich
seems to be the German National Prison
of which Heine spoke. The case of
Mehring is classical proof of the fact
that we are no longer far removed from
the Helfferich ideal."

Herr Dittmann went on to say that
Herr Mehring's only offence was that
in a letter seized by the police he wrote to
a Reichstag deputy named Hertfeld in
Berlin, and offered to write a fly-sheet
for him, and to attend at such a meeting.
Mehring, who is over 70 years of age,
was then locked up. Herr Dittmann
continued:—
"How much longer will it be before
thoughts become criminal in Germany?
Mehring is one of the most brilliant his-
torians and writers, and one of the first
representatives of German intellectual
life—known as such far beyond the
German frontiers. When it is known
abroad that such a man has been put
under a sort of preventive arrest merely
in order to cut him off from the public
for political reasons one really cannot be
astonished at the low reputation enjoyed
by the German Government both at home
and abroad. How civil must be the state
of a Government which has to lock up
the first minds of the country in order
to choke their opposition!"

FRAU ROSA LUXEMBURG.

Herr Dittmann's second case was that
of Frau Rosa Luxemburg. He said that
she was put under arrest many months
ago, without charge being made against
her, and merely out of fear of her intel-
lectual influence upon the working class.
All the Socialist women of Germany were
deeply indignant, and he invited the
Government to consider that such things
must make it the positive duty of
Socialists in France, England, Italy, and
Russia, "to fight against a Government
which imprisons without any reason the
best-known champions of the Inter-
national proletariat." The treatment of
both Mehring and Frau Luxemburg had
been terrible. The former, old and ill,
had had the greatest difficulty in getting
admission to a prison infirmary. Frau
Luxemburg a month ago was taken from
her prison bed in the middle of the night,
removed to the police headquarters, and
put in a cell which was reserved for pro-
stitutes. She had not been allowed a
doctor, and had been given food which
she could not eat. Just before the
Reichstag debate she had been taken away
from Berlin to Wronke, in the Province
of Posen.

The third case was that of the well-
known Socialist Frau Kate Duncker.
Her husband was in the field, she had
three children, and her Socialist activities
among the young were concerned with
scientific and economic questions.
The fourth case was that of a married
working woman in Berlin named Spain
who had been under arrest for three
months without having committed any
offence, and was prevented from keeping
her two children while her husband was
in the field.

PRISON LIFE AND "KULTUR."

Herr Dittmann then gave a terrible
account, some of it unfit for reproduc-
tion, of the treatment in prison of two

girls of 18 whose offence was that on June
5th they had distributed invitations to
working women to attend a meeting of
protest against the procedure in the case
of Herr Liebknecht. He observed that
they owed it entirely to themselves and to
their Socialist training if they had not
been ruined physically and morally in
their "royal Prussian prison." When
they were at last released they were in-
formed that they would be imprisoned
for the rest of the war if they attended
any public meeting. Herr Dittmann
proceeded:—

"Here we have police brutality in all
its purity. This is how a working-class
child who is trying to make her way up
to knowledge and Kultur is treated in
the country of promised 'new orienta-
tion,' in which (according to the Im-
perial Chancellor) 'the road is to be
opened for all who are efficient.' These
are the methods by which the spirit of
independence is systematically to be
killed. That is the reason for the arrests
of members of the Socialist party who
stand on the side of determined opposi-
tion. You imagine that by isolating the
leading elements of the opposition you
can crush the head of the snake."

MILITARY TERRORISM.

Herr Dittmann's next case was that of
Dr. Meyer, one of the editors of the
Vorwarts, who was arrested many
months ago. He is suffering from tuber-
culosis, but is not allowed to go to a
sanatorium. Another Socialist journalist
named Rege, father of six children, has
been under arrest since August, his only
offence being that he has agitated against
the Socialist majority. Herr Dittmann
then dealt at length with the Socialist
journalist named Klubs, who has been
in prison for eight months, also for his
activity on behalf of the Socialist
minority against the majority, and was
prevented from communicating with his
dying wife or attending her funeral.

Herr Dittmann gave the details of three
cases at Disseldorf and one at Brunswick,
and then explained how the military
authorities in many parts of Germany
are deliberately offering Socialists the
choice between silence and military ser-
vice. A well-known trade union official
at Elberfeld, named Sauterby, who had
been declared totally unfit for military
service because he had lost several fingers
on his left hand, was arrested and charged
with treason. He was acquitted, but in-
stead of obtaining his freedom he is now
immediately called up and is now in
training for the front. Herr Dittmann
said that this case had caused intense
bitterness, and added:—

"The Military Command at Munster
is surprised that the feeling in the whole
Wupper Valley is becoming more and
more discontented, and the military are
now hatching new measures of violence
in order to be able to master this dis-
content. One would think that such
things came from the mad house. In
reality they represent conditions under
martial law, and this case is only one
of very many."

MILITARY SERVICE FOR THE UNFIT.

Herr Dittmann gave several instances
of men declared unfit for service who had
been called up for political reasons, and
he ended his speech as follows:—

"In regard to all this persecution of
peaceful citizens there is a regular
apparatus of agents-provocateurs, pro-
vided by officials of all kinds, and the
apparatus is growing every day. If
these persecutions were stopped a great
number of these agents and officials could
be released for military service. In most
cases they are mere shirkers, and that
is why they cling to their posts and seek
every day to prove themselves indispen-
sable by discovering all sorts of crimes.
Because they do not want to go to the
trenches other people must go to prison.
Put an end to the state of martial law,
and help us to root up a state of things
which disgraces the German name."
The Alsatian deputy Herr Haas said
that Alsace-Lorraine is suffering more
than any other part of the country, and
that more than 1,000 persons have been
arrested without any charge being
brought against them. Herr Seyda, for
the Poles, said that the Polish population
of Germany suffers especially from the
system of preventive arrest.

HELFFERICH ON DICTATORSHIPS.

In his contemptuous reply, which
showed that the Government was con-
fident that it had nothing to fear from
the majority in the Reichstag, Herr
Helfferich said:—

"The institution of the dictator comes
from ancient Rome, from the classical
Republic of antiquity. (Laughter.) When
the State was fighting for its existence
it was found necessary to place supreme
power in the hands of a single man,
and to give this Roman dictator authority
which was much greater than the author-
ity belonging to preventive arrest and
martial law. The whole development
proceeds by way of compromise between
the needs of the State and the needs of
civilization reached by the particular
State. (Socialist cries of "Very true.")
We are not at the lowest level. When
one considers the state of things in Ger-
many in peace time we can be proud of
(Socialist interruptions.) I am proud of
Germany. I think that our constitu-
tional system before the outbreak of war
and our level of Kultur were such that
every German could be proud of ("No,
no.") I hope that we shall soon be able
to revert to those conditions."

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

Herr Helfferich went on to argue that
repression in Germany is really much
milder than in France, England, or
Italy; and for the debate on the censor-
ship, which followed the debate on pre-
ventive arrest, he came armed with an
account of the Defence of the Realm
Acts. When he enlarged upon the powers
of the British Government he was inter-
rupted by cries of "It is a question not
of theory but of practice," and the
Socialist leader Herr Stadthagen made a
scathing reply. Herr Stadthagen said:—

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

LORD SYDENHAM ON ITS GREAT
MILITARY AND COMMERCIAL
IMPORTANCE.

An article has been contributed by
Lord Sydenham, G.C.S.I., to a pamphlet
which will shortly be issued by the
Channel Tunnel Co., dealing with this
question, in which he points out what
the tunnel would have saved England
and her Allies. He says that the oppo-
sition to the tunnel, on military and
political grounds—economic objections
were never tenable—has now vanished.
All can understand what the nation has
lost by the failure to construct this in-
dispensable line of communications before
the great catastrophe of the world-war.
The tremendous losses which we have
incurred by the want of railway commu-
nications to France are clearly revealed,
and but for some fortunate circumstances
there must have been grave danger. The
admirable skill, energy, and organising
power which have enabled the Royal
Navy to hold the Channel crossing almost
invulnerable throughout the later periods
of the war should not blind us to the real
danger which might have presented itself
at the most critical phase of the opera-
tions of the Allies. In circumstances
which no action on our part could have
averted, the want of the Channel
Tunnel might have disastrously affected
the whole course of the war.

When the war is over statistics may
be available of the total number of men
and horses and the weight of artillery,
munitions, and stores transported across
the Channel. A rough comparison of
cost will then be practicable, and the
pecuniary loss entailed by the refusal of
the Government to permit the construc-
tion of the tunnel will be shown to reach
vast dimensions. Such a comparison
must, however fail to bring out the real
facts. The saving of transport urgently
needed for other purposes, the huge
economy of labour expended upon two
transshipments, and the military gain of
being able to send troops from our great
camps and material of war from our
factories direct to Lyons, or the Somme,
defy all calculation. What we have lost
owing to impolicy may almost be re-
garded as a national calamity, involving
the interests of all the Allied Powers.

Professor J. A. Fleming, F.R.S., has
shown the great improvement of tele-
phonic service which the tunnel would
provide. "It would," he writes, "be
practicable to put all the principal cities
in Great Britain in telephonic commu-
nication with those in France," and
for business purposes this would, of course,
be of the greatest value.

"Whether the estimated £2,000,000 of
capital can be raised in this country
shortly after the end of the war, I can-
not tell," he concludes. "But much will
depend upon the attitude of the British
Government, which can make or mar a
project of national importance, fraught
with great economic advantages, ensur-
ing a large employment of labour, and
entailing only expenditure within the
country."

"Even if everything in England is as
Herr Helfferich described it, the state of
things is much better there than in Ger-
many. Herr Helfferich stated that cases
in which arrest and search of dwellings
may take place, but those are cases in
which similar action can be taken in
Germany in time of peace under the
ordinary criminal law. The Englishman
has quite other rights. He has the right
to his personality, and, above all, the
officials in England, unlike Germany, are
personally responsible. When we make a
law, that is repealed by the Administra-
tion. That is the whole point, but Herr
Helfferich does not see it, and he does
not see that we live in a Police State and
under a police system. Did it ever occur
to anybody in England to dispute the
right of immunity of members of Parlia-
ment? Did it ever occur to anybody in
England to go to members of the Op-
position in Parliament and demand that
they should resign their seats on pain of
arrest? Or has anybody in England been
threatened with arrest if he does not
withdraw a declaration against the com-
mittee of his party? Two newspapers
have been suppressed in England be-
cause they opposed munitions work. I
regret this check upon free criticism in
England, but what would have happened
in Germany? In Germany there would
undoubtedly have been a prosecution for
high treason. In England, moreover, the
newspapers are allowed to reappear, and
that without giving any guarantees. In
Germany we are required to give
guarantees that the papers shall be con-
trolled by a person approved of by the
political police. Herr Helfferich em-
ploys inappropriate comparisons. I
will give him one which applies. The
political police in Germany is precisely
what the State Inquisition was in
Venice."

POLICE RECRUITS.
An interesting point in the censorship
debate was the disclosure of the fact that
the local censors do what they please,
and that especially in Alsace-Lorraine
even the proceedings in the Reichstag are
not allowed to be published. Herr Seyda
protested against the peculiar per-
secution of the Poles. He remarked
that at Gnesen no Polish paper has been
allowed to appear for the past two
years.

But as significant as anything was
Herr Stadthagen's account of the recruit-
ing for the political police. He said that
the police freely offer both money and
exemption from military service to boys
who are about to become liable for ser-
vice. He gave a typical case of a boy of
17. The police called at his home and
inquired whether he belonged to any
Socialist organization and whether he had
been medically examined for the Army.
A police official then waylaid the boy as
he was leaving work, and promised him
that if he would give information of
what went on in his Socialist association,
he could earn from 24 to 24 1/2 marks a month
and be exempt from military service.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE GUILDHALL BANQUET.

MR. ASQUITH ON PEACE TALK:
ENEMY RAIDS AND THE NAVY.

The Lord Mayor's banquet at the Guildhall on November 26th was made the occasion of war-time speeches by Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour, the French Ambassador, and others.

THE GREAT ALLIANCE.

Mr. Herbert Samuel, M.P., in proposing "Our Allies," said:—The Great Alliance is by far the vastest combination of nations that history has ever known: ten States, comprising within their borders 700 millions of people—half the population of the world. By its very vastness you can measure the extent of the German menace.

It has been well said that he who seeks to make many afraid of him has himself many to fear. It has been the aggressiveness of Germany and Austria, east, south, and west which has created this great combination of allies. It contains all the Latin States of Europe save one—at their head France (cheers), now, as always, the home of high ideals and of a flaming spirit of patriotism. All the Latin States of Europe save Spain, and all the Slav States save Bulgaria. At their head, mighty Russia (cheers), uniting in her efforts, in spite of her many and heavy sacrifices, contributing unstintingly her vast resources of men and material, courage and courage—Russia will march with us to the end. (Cheers.)

With the British Empire these States comprise half the population of the world, and it is not too much to claim that if we look at ultimate things we are fighting also for the sake of the other half. Paradoxical as it may seem in this long and bitter conflict against Germany we are, indeed, fighting to save what is best in Germany herself. Had the Allies been defeated—and although we have not yet won, we can claim it is certain that we shall not be defeated (cheers)—they would have fallen in a good cause. That would have been tragedy enough, but Germany—more tragic still—would have been victorious in a bad one. As Lord Palmerston said long ago, nothing could be more deplorable than an inheritance of triumphant wrong. (Cheers.) The deterioration of the soul of Germany dates from her success in three aggressive wars half a century ago. Had she been successful in a fourth on a yet vaster scale she would, indeed, have been a lost soul. We may hope that the chastened Germany of the future may yet be redeemed. We are fighting on behalf of the ultimate interests of the neutral States, though it must be confessed that not all of them recognize the fact.

A LEAGUE FOR PEACE.

There was a Lord Mayor once of a provincial city who, on the occasion of his inauguration, told his town council that they might rely upon his complete impartiality—that he would consider it his duty to hold the balance even between right and wrong. (Laughter.) There are some individuals here and there among the neutrals who regard that as the proper attitude of impartiality. But we may recognize an undercurrent throughout the neutral world of sympathy with the aims for which the Allies are fighting. Here and there powerful voices are raised advocating that at the end of this war there should be created a great league to enforce peace, to punish aggression, to maintain the supremacy of law between the nations—a great ideal. Men ask whether the peoples can rise to such a height of sacrifice as to make war and endure all that it involves for the sake not of a selfish interest, but of a fundamental and beneficent ideal. That League to enforce peace exists now. The Allies are the League to enforce peace, to punish aggression, to maintain law between nations. (Cheers.) Their peoples have risen to that height of sacrifice, and in performing that supreme duty they know themselves to be the trustees of the future hopes of the world. Their Governments and peoples indissolubly allied together will fulfil that trust to the end. (Cheers.)

M. CAMBON'S REPLY.

The French Ambassador, responding, said:—Two years ago at this time and at this board the representatives of the Allied Powers numbered seven. A year ago they were eight; to-day we are 10, and I am happy to greet here our colleagues of Portugal and Roumania, our new Allies. (Cheers.) Two years ago we were at the beginning of the war, but already the enemy's great offensive had been smashed, we were holding him in check, and we were erecting against him a barrier so strong that he was unable ever to resume the advantage he had gained on the first day. He had long prepared his act of aggression: he was armed, equipped, provided with ordnance of astonishing strength, and with veritably infernal inventions, while we, who were not ready, remained quiet. Then set in a long winter, which we spent in providing ourselves with material on all the fronts without allowing the enemy to effect a breach anywhere. (Cheers.) The tenacity of the Allies, their close union, the endurance of the troops, and the coolness of the Governments baffled the calculations of an enemy who had counted on our divisions, our impatience, or our weariness. The enemy, who thought our troops discouraged, has been able to see, at Verdun, on the Somme, on the Russian and Italian fronts, that a great cause is always the inspirer of great actions. (Cheers.)

We do not know when this war will end, but we know already that the enemy no longer dominates the situation. He feels this, he knows it, and he begins to whisper words of anxiety. To-day we hear the horrors of war depicted by high personages whose words hitherto have only breathed contempt for the weak, the abuse of force, brutality, and massacre. Let us be calm, let us be patient, let us be certain that this new year will not belie our hopes of victory. (Cheers.)

WORK OF THE NAVY.

Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, responding on behalf of the Navy to the toast of "The Imperial Forces of the Crown," said:—Major Newton has told you that the Allied Fleet of which the British Fleet forms so important a part now hold undisputed command of

the sea, and I think he was right. (Cheers.) But, though this is a great position, it carries with it some disabilities. If our enemy's commerce is driven to the sea, you can no longer see it. Our enemy's ships have taken refuge behind their fortified bases, you cannot obtain victories, which are snatched from your grasp, not because you are unable to obtain them, but because you are never given the chance.

It may seem, therefore, that at this moment the British Navy is condemned to a passive rôle, and there are some critics of the Navy who think that it has acquired too easily and too readily in a passive rôle. I absolutely deny that the rôle of the British Fleet at this moment is a passive rôle. It is engaged in something much more important—I will not say much more important, but much more difficult—than the mere defence of our coasts. What is it doing? It is in the first place ensuring those lines of communication without which the armies, not merely those sent from these shores, but the armies fighting in every part of Europe, East and West, and South-East, ultimately depend for their mutual co-operation and their essential supplies. That is a passive rôle, but it is a rôle that our ships carry out day and night, in fine weather and foul weather, that blockade, that deny many which has more than 300 ships, which also embarks and disembarks the Powers of the Central Empires. (Cheers.) We, sitting here in this great Hall, hardly realize what it is to carry out for two years and three months a blockade in the stormiest sea to be found in any part of the globe. The hardships, the perpetual vigilance of the Fleet in the great task deserve our gratitude, and I am sure will receive our gratitude in overflowing measure. (Cheers.)

I think I may confidently say on behalf of the Service for which the moment I am privileged to speak, that these duties, duties of offence as well as of defence, will be carried out in the future with no less success than they have been in the past. (Cheers.) Though I distrust prophecy I may almost venture to promise you that. But I am not going to promise you, and no sailor who understands his business would think I am wrong, that any growing vigilance and accumulation of force are going to make it impossible for the enemy to carry out those transient and ineffectual raids which, though they have surprised and even disgusted the country, certainly have never done it any important injury.

THE CHANNEL RAID.

One of those raids occurred not very long ago, and the public, I think, were unduly startled by it. Remember what happened. On a night of pitch darkness, no moon, clouds and storm, a few fast torpedo-boats entered the Channel and went as far west as Folkestone, and returned without having done the smallest military damage to our lines of communication. That great stream of men and munitions which goes ceaselessly from this country to France was never disturbed for a moment. No transport was attacked, no transport was threatened, and the ships returned, or many of them, without having effected anything which could be described as a feat of any naval importance whatever. (Cheers.) I do not say that that cannot be repeated. I do not think it will be repeated, or even difficult, but because I think it is not worth the enemy's while. They run many risks, and the possibilities are that they will run many more. In these circumstances I think it extremely improbable that they will repeat it. But though it can be repeated it is my confident hope that if it is we shall be able to show that if their destroyers can enter the Channel on nights they choose, under circumstances in which visibility beyond a few hundred yards is impossible, that if they enter the Channel under these conditions, as assuredly they can, they will not be able to get out of the Channel again without heavy disaster.

Believe me, raids of the kind I have been referring to have little or no relation to the great problem of the command of the sea, and I do not think, so far as I am able to judge, that the Germans now hope they will be able to carry out that which at one time they entertained, that the command of the sea can be fairly challenged by fleet actions or decided by battles such as those that were fought in older times. I am confident that when they entered the war they supposed that the German Fleet was going to rival the historic deeds of the British Fleet, of the French Fleet, and of the Dutch Fleet, those nations which made naval history in modern times. But I think they have given up that view, and it is possible to mark the moment at which they did give it up, the moment they gave it up and took instead to drowning peace-traders and destroying women and children—not by fleet action but by submarine treachery—you can tell, I say, the moment at which they gave up the nobler hope and took to the meaner and more criminal method.

THE GERMAN PRIZE CODE.

The day before war was declared between Great Britain and Germany, on August 3rd, 1914, the Germans reissued their code, and that code was sent by the Emperor to von Tirpitz. May I read three lines relevant to this particular point? "In stopping and searching a vessel under a neutral flag the commander must avoid as far as possible, diverting her from her route but will in general endeavour to cause the vessel as little inconvenience as possible." (Laughter.) May I remind you of what happened on a particular vessel only the other day, the Norwegian vessel called *Reban*. It was attacked by a submarine in the middle of a raging storm. The ship was sunk, the crew were given five minutes to get into their boats, one of those boats containing the captain has never been heard of since, the other boat, in the command of the mate, reached the shore, but of the 10 persons composing its crew two perished from hardship before the shore was reached, and two perished on the rocks when they ultimately reached the land. A happy illustration of avoiding as far as possible diverting a neutral vessel from a route—sending her to the bottom—a happy illustration of endeavouring to cause the vessel as little inconvenience as possible. There is nothing

more criminal or more critical than the lines the Germans have taken in this connection. (Cheers.)

I do not like to read extracts in an extract from an address made by Baron Marshall, who was for a short time German ambassador to this country, and seven years ago visited Germany at The Hague. There was a question raised before The Hague Conference as to what should be done in regard to mines. The British objected to the German method, and said it was hard upon neutrals. Then the German representative said:—"Military action is not solely governed by the stipulations of international law. There are other facts. Conscience, good sense and the feelings of humanity will be the safest guide for the conduct of sailors, and will afford the most effective guarantee against abuse. The officers of the German Navy, I proclaim it loudly, will always fulfil in the strictest manner the duties which result from the unwritten law of humanity and civilization." (Laughter.) What are we to say of a man whose mouth of his chosen representative at an assembly of the nations considering a passive rôle that our ships carry out day and night, in fine weather and foul weather, that blockade, that deny many which has more than 300 ships, which also embarks and disembarks the Powers of the Central Empires. (Cheers.)

THE OBJECT OF GERMAN.

We all know what it means. It means that the Germans have deliberately come to the conclusion that to inspire terror is the best way of obtaining success. "Frightfulness" is their object; and it is on the altar of frightfulness that all these crimes are committed. (Cheers.) What they have done to a weak neutral like Norway in the last month is simply a repetition of what they have done elsewhere, and of what they will do wherever they have the power. (Cheers.) They hope utterly to disorganize the carrying trade of the world, to intimidate neutral and, if possible, even the British sailor engaged in commerce. They are mistaken. They do not understand the man with whom they have to deal. (Cheers.) They have blundered in this instance as they have blundered wherever they have come across him. (Cheers.) It is in accordance with immemorial tradition that this toast is the toast of the Navy. But may I, in connection with what I have ventured to say to-night, assume that you take the British Navy as symbolizing the British seaman. (Cheers.)

THE MARINERS OF ENGLAND.

What we owe to the fighting men of our fighting forces is present to all our minds. What is not, perhaps, equally present to all our minds is the heroism shown, both by land and, most of all, by sea, by men who do not belong to the fighting forces of the Crown. (Cheers.) The British mariner, the British merchant seaman, is showing himself not less hero under this attempt to terrorize him than his brother of the Regular service is showing. (Cheers.) The debt of gratitude which we and the nation and all our Allies owe to him is, I think, unequalled, and I venture to respond therefore not merely for the Royal Navy, which figures on this toast—I respond for the mariners of England, the mariners of Britain (cheers), who all in their several ways and in the most perfect manner are doing their best to support the great cause of freedom for which our predecessors have so often fought successfully, and for which, believe me, they are not going to fight in vain. (Cheers.)

Lord French said:—In the name of the Army I have to thank you for the toast you have so heartily responded to. Since this hospitable gathering took place a year ago in the Guildhall the Army has undergone very great changes. The time-machinery of the country has by law and in fact become the British Army, and my own observation assures me that this almost revolutionary alteration has been cheerfully and willingly received by all those men of military age affected and their dependents. (Cheers.) The one and only desire of the people of this country is to prosecute the war until final, complete victory is attained. They deem no sacrifice too great to assure that one great object.

The comparatively small Army which I had the great honour and privilege to command—that Army, to my mind, was the most perfect instrument of its kind. (Cheers.) Its officers and men formed the heaven and the nucleus of those vast Greater-British armies which are now in the field, and the example of their courage, devotion, and self-sacrifice has been an inspiration to those newer forces who are so gallantly and so successfully fighting in France, Flanders, and elsewhere. The British Army has indeed multiplied beyond our wildest dreams, but its valour and its spirit ever remain. Long may it be so. (Cheers.)

I am not going to indulge in any vain prophecies as to the future of the war, but I may be allowed to express this opinion—that the contest is probably approaching a climax, either now or in the spring. If we compare the position of the Allied Armies a year ago with what it is now I think we shall find much to fill us with confidence and hope. The relative positions of the Allies and of the enemy have undergone a very marked change, and I think a considerable transformation. At the same time we must always remember that the climax of a great war like this does not necessarily mean that the end is in sight. We must never think of the end, but only of beating our stubborn foe, to whom, however, we cannot deny the virtues of courage and tenacity. The British Armies occupy a position which is ever increasing in magnitude and importance, and I feel perfectly sure that their efforts will never relax, nor will those of our Allies, until complete and crushing victory is assured. (Cheers.)

A UNITED PEOPLE.

In submitting the toast of "His Majesty's Ministers," the Lord Mayor said:—Ministers may count upon the wholehearted support of the community in everything they undertake to secure triumph and victory to the Allies' arms and render future conflicts between nations impossible. (Cheers.)

MR. ASQUITH ON GERMAN MANEUVERS.

Mr. Asquith, responding to the toast, referred to the Turkish atrocities in Armenia and said:—Germany, the master of Turkey, who by lifting a finger could have arrested and, if she wished, prevented this organized campaign of outrage and massacre against a Christian people—Germany has looked on unmoved, quiescent, for all we know complacent. That is a significant example of what is meant by a Germanized Turkey.

After paying a warm tribute to our Navy and Army and to our Allies, Mr. Asquith said:—

With regard to another country—Greece—I speak with hope (laughter), and I wish I could speak with confidence. As all the world knows, we and our French Allies did not go to Salonika as invaders and trespassers. We went there with the assent of the Greek Government, and as the friends of both Serbia and Greece. We have not, we never have, had any quarrel—on the contrary, we have a sincere and traditional friendship with Greece as one of the Guaranteeing Powers of her independence and freedom. We desire at one and the same time to prevent her being enmeshed in the German net and to save her from the calamities of intestine strife. Whatever the measures, apparently of a drastic character, the Allies have taken have been dictated solely by the necessity of preventing them from becoming, or rather I ought to say from continuing to be, the focus and centre of German propaganda and intrigue. (Cheers.)

I say quite frankly—it is no good mincing words about this (cheers)—say quite frankly, on behalf of his Majesty's Government, we are in hearty sympathy with that great Greek patriot, M. Venizelos. (Cheers.) He has assured us, and we fully accept of his assurance, that his efforts and his organization have no anti-dynastic purpose. His governing, I believe his sole object is that in this world struggle the Greeks shall play a worthy part on the side of freedom and in the progressive development on the lines of independence and of liberty of the Eastern European communities. This is a war among other things, perhaps I may say primarily, a war for the emancipation of the smaller States. How can Greece in such a conflict stand aside? The one aim of the Allies and of those who, like ourselves, are guaranteeing Powers is that we should be once more in the position with regard to Greece in which we stood with M. Venizelos as Prime Minister, when we went to Salonika. It was Hellas who first among the nations of Europe lit the torch of liberty and withstood the onslaught of Eastern barbarism and tyranny. Barbarism and tyranny, whether they issue from the East or the West, whether they come naked and unabashed as in the old days or whether they come, as they do now, draped and disguised in the costume of *Kultur*. May Greece rekindle her lamp and show herself worthy of her immortal past. (Loud cheers.)

Let me, before I end, say a few words on the most general aspect of the situation. Our enemies, as Lord French has said, are great organizers, but they are also, I will not say skilful, but indefatigable workers in a far different sphere—the sphere of propaganda. In that sphere, a very important one for their purpose, they have the double object of dividing the Allies and, if they can, of capturing neutral opinion for themselves.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA.

Let me deal in a sentence with the second point first. It is suggested in neutral countries that we Allies have a sinister design after the war is over to combine against them, and to build up an impenetrable stone wall against their trade. That is a childish fiction, for if it were true it would mean that we are, one and all, bent on economic suicide. It ought to be unnecessary to affirm, but I am afraid it is necessary to affirm, that when the time comes for peace nothing will be more essential to the Allies from the standpoint of simple self-interest than to establish and maintain the best industrial and financial relations with the neutral Powers. The real purpose of German propaganda being, as we know it is, in each of the belligerent countries to incite a movement in favour of a separate peace, different arguments are put forward in different places.

But I wish to declare on behalf of the Government of Great Britain, without hesitation or reserve, that the Allies are fighting for a common cause; that for the purposes of the war their interests are our interests, as we believe that our interests are theirs; and that a victory which will secure them all is, in our judgment, the essential condition of a lasting and enduring peace. (Cheers.)

MISREPRESENTATION IN RUSSIA.

In the Allied countries, and particularly perhaps in Russia, we are represented as the Power which is anxious to continue the war and to prevent the possibility either of a separate or a general peace. We are held out as lending money to the Allies on usurious terms, as making huge profits out of the munitions and other commodities which we supply, and out of the shipping in which they are carried; as fulfilling the traditional rôle ascribed to us of a nation of buccanniers and shopkeepers, as exploiting without scruple or measure the necessities of our brother-combatants. It is difficult for us here to imagine that this can be regarded as a plausible or even a credible hypothesis—for us, who know with such bitter knowledge what the war actually means to us day by day, the upheaval of our whole national life, the absorption and extinction of thousands of millions of accumulated and prospective wealth, the tribute which almost every family among us is paying in precious lives, of hopes hardly yet in blossom, in their earliest flower, in the unceasing and pitiless drain upon our resources of potential promise and vitality. Who has greater reason than we have to long and to pray for peace?

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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Peace, yes; but on one condition only—that the war with its waste and sacrifices, its untold sufferings, its glorious and undying examples of courage and unselfishness—shall not have been in vain. (Cheers.) There can be no question of any separate peace. (Cheers.) And the peace when it comes, be it soon or be it late—and I will not disguise from you for a moment my conviction that the struggle will tax all our resources and our whole stock of patience and resolve—the peace when it comes must be such as will build upon a sure and stable foundation the security of the weak, the liberties of Europe, and a free future for the world. (Cheers.)

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.
Replying to the toast of his health, the Lord Chancellor said:—It was neither envy, not hatred, nor fear that goaded us to this struggle; but we entered into it in order that we might maintain the law as between nation and nation and to deny the lawless doctrine that might is right and weakness is vassalage. And so we have maintained it. While the shores of the North Sea are littered with wrecks of harmless neutral vessels, sunk without warning, without pity, without excuse, there is no neutral country that can lay to our charge the loss of a single citizen or the destruction of a single ship. (Cheers.)

Referring to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council his Lordship described it as a body to which not only our self-governing Dominions, but men whose language, willingly, bring their disputes to be settled by the arbitration of justice—they are willing to whose faces they have never seen or whose voices they have never heard. (Cheers.) There you will find a man of confidence—in supplement of that—this great city is not merely a vast and intricate business city, it is not merely the shrine of commerce and tradition old as our history, it is the loving heart of a growing Empire whose great pulse throbs and strikes to the far-fingered tips of the

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

TELEPHONE 36.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying at 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIKONG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	13th Dec., at 11 A.M.
"HAIKONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	22nd Dec., at 11 A.M.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**APCAR LINE.**

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

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P. & O. S. N. CO.**ROYAL MAIL SERVICE UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON.**

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hong Kong Noon	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at Marseilles 1917	Due at London 1917
NANKIN	Dec. 15	Through Steamer	Jan. 17	Jan. 28
NOVARA	Dec. 20	"MOULTAN"	Jan. 23	Feb. 4
SOMALI	Jan. 12	"KASHGAR"	Feb. 12	Feb. 19
NYANZA	Jan. 24	Through Steamer	Feb. 28	Mar. 11
MALTA	Feb. 9	"MORGA"	Mar. 11	Mar. 18
NAMUR	Feb. 23	Through Steamer	Mar. 28	Apr. 8
NELLORE	Mar. 9	"MORDINA"	Apr. 8	Apr. 15
NOVARA	Mar. 23	"MONGOLIA"	Apr. 22	Apr. 29
NORE	Apr. 6	Through Steamer	May 9	May 20
MALTA	Apr. 20	"KAISAR-I-HIND"	May 21	May 28
NANKIN	May 4	Through Steamer	June 7	June 18
NELLORE	May 18	"KASHGAR"	June 19	June 26

* Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT
"SOMALI"	SATURDAY, 30th December.
"NYANZA"	MONDAY, 1st January.
"MALTA"	SUNDAY, 14th January.
"NAMUR"	MONDAY, 28th January.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

* Shanghai only.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave H.K. about	Leave S.F. about	Due at Marseilles, if sailing about	Due at London about
The Intermediate Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.		

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp. Passage Tickets interchangeable with the British India Co. Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines. Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months. Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice. For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to **E. V. D. PARR,** Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and FENRIFIE	"KAMO MARU" Capt. R. Shimizu	16,000	THURSDAY, 23rd Dec., at Noon.
	"KASHIMA MARU" Capt. K. Inada	21,000	THURSDAY, 4th Jan., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.O. and SEATTLE	"TAMBA MARU" Capt. Akamatsu	12,500	TUESDAY, 19th Dec., at Noon.
via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE	"SHIDZUOKA MARU" Capt. Noma	12,500	WED. DAY, 3rd Jan., at Noon.
NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA	"TANGO MARU" Capt. Soyeda	13,500	WED. DAY, 13th Dec., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, BANGALANG, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE	"NIKKO MARU" Capt. H. Takada	9,800	FRIDAY, 12th Jan., at 4 P.M.
JALUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	"TOSA MARU" Capt. O. Sakamoto	10,000	SATURDAY, 23rd Dec.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	"YETOROFU MARU" Capt. S. Hirata	8,000	THURSDAY, 21st Dec.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	"TOTOMI MARU" Capt. K. Maeda	8,000	WED. DAY, 13th Dec.
KOBE	"YAMAGATA MARU" Capt. K. Goto	8,000	WED. DAY, 13th Dec.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"NIKKO MARU" Capt. R. Takada	9,800	THURSDAY, 4th Jan., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"SUWA MARU" Capt. T. Sekine	21,000	SATURDAY, 16th Dec., at 10 A.M.
	"COLOMBO MARU" Capt. K. Nomura	8,000	WED. DAY, 13th Dec.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, MOJI, NAGOYA, YOKOHAMA, BAY FRANK, CUSCO, PANAMA and COLON.

* Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

R. MORI, Manager.

TELEPHONE Nos 222 and 233

TOYO KISEN KAISHA. SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	WED., 13th Dec., Noon.
TENYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	TUES., 19th Dec., Noon.
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 16 knots	THURS., 4th Jan. 10.30 A.M.
KIYO MARU	14,000 — 13 knots	TUES., 9th Jan., Noon.
SHINYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	WED., 17th Jan., Noon.
PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	SATUR., 27th Jan., 10.30 A.M.
KOREA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	SATUR., 10th Feb., Noon.

* Proceeding to South American Ports.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$348 (£71.10.0) RETURN G\$609 (£122).

" " " " SAN FRANCISCO G\$250 " " " " G\$437.50.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO;

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer Tons and Speed Sails

KIYO MARU 14,000 — 13 knots TUESDAY, 9th Jan.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

T. DAIGO, Agent, King's Building. (213)

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

For SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... ARMAND BEHIC ... On or about 19th Dec.

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, TOURANE and SAIGON ... AMAZON ... On or about 18th Dec.

(Without Transshipment)

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, Agent, Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE and TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

"MEXICO MARU" ... THURSDAY, 23rd Dec., at 3 P.M.

* Omitting Manila and Moji.

South American Line. For RIO DE JANEIRO, BUENOS AIRES, (EAST COAST VIA CAPE TOWN), via SINGAPORE, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN.

"KASADO MARU" ... MONDAY, 1st Jan., 1917, at Noon.

Bombay Line. For BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.

"MALAY MARU" ... WED. DAY, 20th Dec., at 7 A.M.

Java Line. For MANILA, SANDAKAN, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA and MACASSAR.

"SHIBETORO MARU" ... S. Yamano ... WED. DAY, 27th Dec., at Noon.

Formosan Line. For TAMSUI, KEELUNG and ANPING, TAIPEI, via SWATOW and AMOI.

"JOSHIN MARU" ... T. Norishima ... WED. DAY, 13th Dec., at 8 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip Wharf, near the Harbour Office.

While the Steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EASTERN	6th Jan.	On 25th Dec. 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS		On 27th Jan. 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy. The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried. For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents.

